FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 072 *12 April 1979*

BULGARIA

Warsaw Pact Commander Marshal Kulikov Arrives 11 Apr C 1
Todorov Congratulates Belgian Premier on Appointment C 1
Zarev Returns From Moscow CEMA Committee Session C 1
Filipov, Dragoycheva, Takov Attend Celebration in Sofia C 1
Further Reportage on Joint Space Flight With USSR C 1
Zhivkov Telegram to Cosmonaut's Family C 1
BCP Politburo's Dragoycheva Comments C 2
Space Laboratory Activities C 3
Bulgarian Contribution to 'Intersputnik' Reviewed C 4
Briefs: Hungarian National Day Reception; Transportation Cooperation With USSR; Stanko Todorov's Activities C 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CSSR, Tunisian Ministers Discuss Detente, Mideast, Racism D 1
Gorbachev-Led USSR Delegation Arrives in Bratislava D 1
Ambassador Conveys Greetings to Iran's Khomeyni D 1
CSSR Christian Group Issues Easter Protest Message D 2
[Vienna DIE PRESSE 11 Apr]
Structure of Union of Cooperative Farmers Altered at Congress D 2
Congress Resolution D 3
Congress of Slovak Union of Women Held in Bratislava D 4
Union Chairman Speech D 4
Lenart Address D 5
Lenart Foreign Policy Remarks D 7
[Bratislava PRAVDA 7 Apr]
Lenart Addresses Slovak Party-Economic Aktiv D 10
Briefs: Financial Experts' Symposium; Trade With United States; By-Election in East Bohemia D 10

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SED CC Greets Honduran CP on 25th Anniversary E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 10 Apr]
FRG Secret Service Accused of Spying on GDR, FRG Citizens E 1
FRG Youth Delegation Ends FDJ-Initiated Visit E 2
ADN Reports Bomb Attack on West Berlin Railroad E 2
Ebert Addresses Electoral Meeting in Prenzlau E 2
Briefs: Subcommission Meeting With Mozambique E 2

HUNGARY

Budapest Reports Carter's 10 April Press Conference [Kulcsar] F 1
15th PCI Congress, Berlinguer Speech Reported F 1
[Major in MAGYAR HIRLAP 8 Apr]
MTI Reports Pol Pot Forces' Battambang Headquarters Captured [Zalai] F 2

Nemeth Has Talks With CPCZ Secretary Beno F 3
Gyori, Official Leave for Leningrad Conference F 3
Losonczi Receives Sierra Leone Ambassador's Credentials F 3
Czinege Speaks at Funeral of Spanish Civil War General F 3
Briefs: Pakistani Educational Delegation's Departure; F 4
MSZMP Delegation to France; Mongolian Minister's Arrival

POLAND

ZYCIE WARSZAWY Reader Berates U.S. Ambassador [10 Apr] G 1
Joint Statement on FRG Justice Minister's Visit Reported G 2
PAP Discusses 15th Italian Communist Party Congress G 3
PZPR's Lukaszewicz Meets Actors Association Presidium G 4
[TRYBUNA LUDU 10 Apr]
PZPR CC Adopts Resolution on Small-Scale Industry G 4
Marked Improvement in Flood Situation Reported G 5
PAP Cites Road Accident Statistics for 1978 G 5
Briefs: Talks With Spanish Officials G 5

ROMANIA

Continuing Reportage on Ceausescu African Tour; Speech in Gabon H 1
Arrival Statement [SCINTEIA 10 Apr] H 1
Tour of Mining Centers H 2
Talks Continue in Libreville H 3
Conclusion of Talks H 3
Signing of Friendship Treaty H 3
Forthcoming Visit to Burundi H 4
Romanian, Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Meet in Moscow H 4
PCI Congress Foreign Policy Guidelines Examined [Bogdan] H 4
Greek Businessmen Visit Romania, Confer at Agriculture Ministry H 5
AGERPRES Cites SCINTEIA on Problems Between Socialist Countries H 5

YUGOSLAVIA

More on 5 Apr LCY Central Committee Session in Belgrade I 1
Discussion of Collective Leadership I 1
Zarkovic Report to Session I 6
VJESNIK Review of Nonalinement [Butorac, 7 Apr] I 14
Gligorijevic Holds Economic Talks With Cuban Official I 16
JCP Delegation Ends Visit, Seen Off by Durutovic I 16
Bulgarian Delegation Discusses Local Border Trade I 16
[POLITIKA 7 Apr]
Albanian Waterpower Engineering Group Visits Kosovo I 17
Albanian Delegation Discusses Powerline Construction I 17
Hodza Chairs SFRY Presidency Session; Reports Adopted I 17
Talks Continue on Location of Second Nuclear Powerplant I 18
[BORBA 10 Apr]
Iraqi Journalist Interviews Yugoslav Energy Official I 18
[Baghdad INA]
Financial Results of 1978 Economic Operations Announced I 18
[D.V. in BORBA 6 Apr]
Kosovo Economic Chamber Notes Negative Economic Trends [Milic] I 19
Serbian Defense Preparations, Capabilities Reviewed I 19
Interview With Serbian Commander I 19
? Conference Committee Discussion I 20
Mikulic, Others Visit Ailing Council Member Pucar I 21

WARSAW PACT COMMANDER MARSHAL KULIKOV ARRIVES 11 APR

AU111841 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member countries, arrived in Bulgaria today.

At Sofia Airport he was cordially welcomed by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, deputy ministers of national defense, generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army.

TODOROV CONGRATULATES BELGIAN PREMIER ON APPOINTMENT

AU111702 Sofia BTA in English 1544 GMT 11 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Apr 11 (BTA)--Mr Stanko Todorov, prime minister of Bulgaria, sent greetings telegram to the Belgian prime minister, Wilfried Martens, in connection with his appointment on this highly-responsible post, with wishes for success.

Confidence was expressed that relations between Bulgaria and Belgium, between their peoples, will continue to develop in the spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation, in the interest of peace and security in Europe and the world.

ZAREV RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CEMA COMMITTEE SESSION

AU120950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 12 Apr 79 AU

[Text] On 12 April Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee on Planning, returned from Moscow, where he took part in the 19th session of the CEMA committee on cooperation in planning activity.

FILIPOV, DRAGOYCHEVA, TAKOV ATTEND CELEBRATION IN SOFIA

AU111844 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Apr 79 AU

[Summary] "A celebration marking the international day of former political prisoners, concentration camp inmates and those who have suffered under fascism was held at the Georgi Kirkov Hall in Sofia today. Grisha Filipov, Tsola Dragoycheva and Peko Takov were among those attending the celebration."

Dimo Dichev, chairman of the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism Central Committee, opened the celebration and gave the floor to Luka Vakarelov, chairman of the Sofia city Lenin Legion of the Fighters against Facism and Capitalism, who read a report.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON JOINT SPACE FLIGHT WITH USSR

Zhivkov Telegram to Cosmonaut's Family

AU111003 Sofia BTA in English 0828 GMT 11 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Havana, April 11 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, to the parents, the wife and daughter of cosomonaut Georgi Ivanov:

Telegram:

Dear parents, wife and daughter of the first Bulgarian cosmonaut,

It is with feelings of pride and great excitement that I follow up the heroic flight of your son, husband and father in the Bulgaro-Soviet crew.

His name, the name of communist Major Eng Georgi Ivanov, the first Bulgarian citizen to enter the constellation of space conquerors, will from now on be associated with the name of Bulgaria.

A Bulgarian in space--is there any firmer proof of the advance of our socialist homeland, is there any more impressive manifestation of the fraternal Bulgaro-Soviet friendship and of the great character and the magnificent virtues of our socialist man!

The building of this new man, the creation of material and moral prerequisites a: conditions for his versatile development and accomplishment, is a task of prime importance of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the socialist state and a major merit of theirs. On this day, however, when the entire people is quite rightfully priding itself upon the feat of their worthy son, I should like first of all to express the deep gratitude which all of us feel for you--the mother and the father who gave birth and education to the hero, the wife and daughter who have given him love, care and human warmth.

Congratulating you on the successful start of the flight of your, of our Georgi Ivanov, I wholeheartedly wish you to see him happy soon on the mother earth!

Together with you, we are looking forward to his return, whole Bulgaria is looking forward to his return.

BCP Politburo's Dragoycheva Comments

AU111030 Sofia BTA in English 0850 GMT 11 Apr 79 AU

["Friendship in Orbit"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 11 (BTA)--Asked about the flight of the first Bulgarian cosmonaut, Mrs Tsola Dragoycheva, member of the Politburo and of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and honorary chairman of the All-National Bulgaro-Soviet Friendship Committee, told a BTA reporter:

For the fourth time the world witnesses the manifestation of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the countries from the socialist community in the peaceful exploration of space. A long-expected and craved-for event came true--a son of Bulgaria started on a mission in space. And although it was not a surprise for us, but a natural outcome of our country's participation in the international "Intercosmos" programme, the enthusiasm and the joy have gone beyond everything expected. Bulgaria, which took the Glorious October road has grown into the world's sixth space nation on the eve of her 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution. Is there a more eloquent symbol of our socialist gains!

Lenin used to teach us to dream, because he was convinced that the communist dream is not illusory, but rested on possibilities existing in the core of nature and society.

And the socialist construction is a firm proof and accomplishment of these dreams. In only 18 years, and in the history of the earth 18 years are insignificant, after the first cosmonaut, the charming and unforgettable Soviet hero Yuri Gagarin, a Bulgarian--Major Eng. Georgi Ivanov, took a flight to space. The flight of the Bulgarian cosmonaut is the peak of our participation in space exploration. So far Bulgarian equipment has been flying aboard satellites and meteorological rockets, highly appreciated has been the contribution of our scientists and designers in various working groups. [sentence as received] The Bulgarian cosmonaut is flying side by side with the hosts of the Salyut--Soyuz orbiting research complex Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin and cosmonaut Nikolay Rukavishinkov, twice hero of the Soviet Union. Along with the general tasks of the international crew, however, Major Eng. Georgi Ivanov will carry out independent experiments with original Bulgarian equipment.

The new international crew, their successful work, raise to still higher orbit the fraternal cooperation between the socialist countries and convincingly show the enormous advantages of socialist integration. This is an extraordinary example to the world how successfully and fully cooperate with each other such a great and advanced country as the Soviet Union and a small socialist country as Bulgaria--in the name of peace, on the basis of selfless international cooperation and comradely mutual assistance.

Space Laboratory Activities

AU111649 Sofia BTA in English 1526 GMT 11 Apr 79 AU

["Central Space Research Lab (CSRL)"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 11 (BTA)--The Central Laboratory for Space Research (CSRL) is situated at the Ruski Boulevard, in the very heart of Sofia. When it was founded ten years ago by Bulgaria's eminent Academician Lyubomir Krustanov, the average age of its researchers was 24 years. Today its creative team is the youngest in the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, although 70 per cent of its members already hold scientific titles and degrees.

At the Central Space Research Lab work goes along three basic lines--space (?physics), long-distance aerospace methods for earth sounding and space instrument-making.

In recent years outstanding progress was made on the research work carried on along the third line. Bulgarian instrument-makers have constructed over 20 new instruments in the 1977-1978 period alone. The CSRL researchers obtained 39 certificates for inventions for their unique developments.

Since 1972 the equipment devised in the lab for research into the ionospheric plasma has been flying in the near space almost every year on board of the "Intercosmos" satellites and the "Vertikal," "Centaur" and "M-100" rockets. Important equipment for ionosphere sounding from the earth, for long-distance study of terrestial (?objects), from space and from airplanes, [words indistinct] constructed again in the lab.

After the end of the joint Soviet-Bulgarian manned flight mission, during which CSRL-devised equipment will be used again, the major task of the lab's researchers will be to prepare for launching in orbit round the earth the "Bulgaria 1300" satellite. The launching is planned for 1981 when the 130th anniversary of the Bulgarian state will be celebrated. The Bulgarian specialists are entrusted with the production of all scientific equipment of the satellite, which will be one of the biggest satellites to be launched in the Soviet Union.

Besides with the USSR and the other "Intercosmos" member-states, the laboratory maintains contacts with India, the USA, the FRG, Italy and Greece. An agreement on joint space research, including series of terrestrial and rocket experiments, was (?signed) with India.

BULGARIAN CONTRIBUTION TO 'INTERSPUTNIK' REVIEWED

AU111654 Sofia BTA in English 1457 GMT 11 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 11 (BTA)--Bulgaria took an active part in the organization of the "Intersputnik" international space communication system and in the designing of separate units of it, and is now rendering all possible assistance in increasing its efficiency.

In 1977, not far from Sofia, in the Plana Mountain area, the first Bulgarian ground station for satellite communications was put into operation, thanks to which Bulgaria was able to make, through the Soviet "Molniya" telecommunication satellites, much wider, stable and economical TV and telephone-telegraph connections with the socialist countries. The station was built with the help of Soviet specialists and equipped with last minute's [as received] Soviet radiotechnical instruments. Its antenna is 12.m. in diameter and weighs 56 tons. Up to 1000 phone calls at a time can be made both ways through it.

In the working group on space communications with the National Space Research and Utilization Committee the Bulgarian researchers and experts carry out profound theoretical and experimental trials on the designing of less costly ground stations and satellites, extending the channel capacity, working out new methods for signal processing, etc. Special attention is being paid to the use of the advantages of geostationary (static) satellites and the designing of lighter-weight antennae for connection with them, which at the same time have a higher surface utilization efficiency. The Bulgarian researchers and specialists also take part in solving the problem of designing systems for multistation access, which make it possible for a large number of stations to work simultaneously via one and the same satellite retranslator [as received]. Participation in "Intersputnik" activates the development of Bulgarian radio-engineering.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION--The Hungarian Embassy in Sofia gave a cocktail party on 4 April on the occasion of Hungary's national day. Attending were Comrades Grisha Filipov, Krustyu Trichkov, Todor Bozhinov, Misho Mishev, Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, Milko Tarabanov, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, members of the government, BCP Central Committee department heads and members and chiefs of diplomatic mission accredited in Sofia. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 4 Apr 79 AU]

TRANSPORTATION COOPERATION WITH USSR--On 31 March, Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Fedor Golovchenko, Ukrainian minister of motor transportation. An agreement on mutual cooperation in the area of motor transportation was signed before the meeting between Vasil Tsanov, Bulgaria's minister of transportation, and Fedor Golovchenko. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 31 Mar 79 AU]

STANKO TODOROV'S ACTIVITIES--On 2 April Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited the Burgas oil-chemical plant, where he inspected the plant's new construction. He was accompanied by Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry, and Ivan Sakarev, minister of construction and construction materials. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Apr 79 AU]

CSSR, TUNISIAN MINISTERS DISCUSS DETENTE, MIDEAST, RACISM

LD111908 Prague CTK in English 1624 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tunis (CETEKA correspondent)--Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and Mohamed Fitouri of Tunisia centered on a number of international issues in another round of their talks here today.

The two ministers noted that their countries have identical or close stands on many international problems, particularly the policy of detente, consolidation of international security, disarmament, and struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid. They agreed that the easing of tension is an important prerequisite for further peaceful development in the world, and has positive influence on the general situation. It has already yielded good results, especially in Europe. The significance of the policy of detente will continue to grow with the effort for disarmament agreements.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Mohamed Fitouri stressed the importance of the planned Soviet-American SALT 2 agreement which could be an impulse to further disarmament steps. As regards the Middle East, the two ministers emphasized that the only realistic political solution can be reached with the participation of all sides involved, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and with respect for the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

The foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia and Tunisia denounced all forms of racism and racial discrimination in southern Africa and the policy of apartheid in the South African Republic, and voiced support for the just struggle of the African people of Namibia and Zimbabwe.

After the talks, Minister Chnoupek left Tunis for a visit to Al-Qayrawan and Al-Munastir.

GORBACHEV-LED USSR DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BRATISLAVA

LD121032 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 12 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet delegation led by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee secretary, which attended the ninth all-state congress of unified agricultural cooperatives in Prague, arrived in Bratislava today. The Soviet guests are geing accompanied by Milos Jakes, Presidium candidate member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary. The delegation and its party were welcomed at Bratislava airport by Jan Janik, Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee secretary, and Ignac Janak, chief secretary of the West Slovak Regional Party Committee, and other personages.

AMBASSADOR CONVEYS GREETINGS TO IRAN'S KHOMEYNI

LD111934 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Representative of the Iranian revolution Ayatollah Khomeyni received Czechoslovak Ambassador to Iran Vladimir Polacek at his residence in the city of Qom today. The ambassador conveyed to him friendly greetings from the government and our people and handed him a message of congratulations from President Gustav Husak on the proclamation of the Islamic Republic.

Vacliv Jilek, our special correspondent in Iran, says in his dispatch that the Czechoslovak ambassador assured Ayatollah Khomeyni that our country is ready to continue to strengthen and expand relations with Iran. In his reply Ayatollah Khomeyni stressed that the Government of the Iranian Islamic Republic is interested in developing and further deepening good relations with Czechoslovakia.

CSSR CHRISTIAN GROUP ISSUES EASTER PROTEST MESSAGE

AU111303 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 11 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[Catholic Press Service report: "Christians in CSSR Fasting in Protest"]

[Text] Linz (KATHPRESS)--A group of Czechoslovak Christians of various denominations has decided for the first time in 30 years to demonstrate against the disregard of religious freedom in the CSSR with a joint 36-hour fast. In an "Easter message" published in Linz on Tuesday [10 April], it is stated that people have gathered "who are convinced of the human right of freedom of religion, and who will stand up for it."

The signatories of the message declare that they are aware "of the current wretched situation in which we find ourselves and for which we are undoubtedly partly responsible ourselves." "Our lack of courage to adopt responsibility and our lack of determination to ward off evil are weakening the appeal of the message of Jesus. We must certainly pass this message on."

The situation is described in a few sentences: Priests are being deprived of their work permits, all people are "denied the means and possibilities of [practicing their] faith. Indeed, priests and laymen are even brought to trial." In this situation "which does not permit us to give testimony of our faith in public" the participants want, through their fasting, "to pray for the strength that we can stand where our hearts call us--among those who suffer for the sake of justice and who give testimony for the Lord's justice." All this has developed "in this manner over many years--not without fault on our part," the message says.

STRUCTURE OF UNION OF COOPERATIVE FARMERS ALTERED AT CONGRESS

LD111412 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The ninth all-state congress of the unified agricultural cooperatives continues with an evening session in the Congressional Hall of the Julius Fucik Park of Rest and Culture in Prague.

The delegates have discussed and approved changes and amendments to the statutes of the Union of Agricultural Farmers, which were explained by the chairman of the Proposals Commission of the congress, Jan Kouba.

The changes of the statutes are based on the new legal code applicable to our cooperative agriculture which was put into effect in 1976. The amended statutes create prerequisites for raising the standards of the managerial, organizational and checking work of the union's bodies at all levels of organization of the Union of Cooperative Farmers, and also create more effective prerequisites for the implementation of the union's tasks in the unified agricultural cooperatives and in the working collectives of cooperative farmers.

In keeping with the federal organization of Czechoslovakia, the Union of Cooperative Farmers will become, after the ninth congress, a united all-state social organization of the National Front with a central committee at its head. In both republics of the federation, the Czech and the Slovak Union of Cooperative Farmers will function as territorial bodies. Higher demands regarding the political-organizational work in the districts will be put on these bodies. As before, there will be no regional bodies.

This amended organizational structure is to make it possible for the center of the union's work to move closer toward the unified agricultural cooperatives and their working collectives.

Congress Resolution

LD120120 Prague CTK in English 1520 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--An appeal to all agricultural enterprises to devote attention to their task of reaching self-sufficiency in grain production and raising it in food production was contained in a resolution adopted at the end of the ninth congress of Czechoslovak agricultural cooperatives today.

The congress regards it as essential to give due care to soil in all respects, to protect it and to increase its fertility. To increase the intensity of crop production, the genetic fund must be used fully, just as scientific nutrition plants. [sentence as received] In the comprehensive implementation of the grain program the congress stresses the importance of the production of roughage, and demands that its amount, structure and quality in every agricultural enterprise fully secure the planned development of livestock production, the resolution says.

"Cooperative farmers and other workers in agriculture have many times shown their loyalty to the socialist system. They appreciate the results attained by our society in the 10 years after the April plenary session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee which elected Gustav Husak to its head. They are aware that the further development of our socialist agriculture and the whole country is firmly tied to the successful implementation of the conclusions of the 15th congress and to the consolidation of the friendship, alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community."

The resolution goes on to say that the congress highly appreciates the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the personal effort of Leonid Brezhnev for detente and disarmament.

The congress also appreciates that Czechoslovakia, together with other socialist countries, takes an active part in the implementation of this policy.

The congress denounces the big-power chauvinist policy of Chinese leaders and their teaming with the most reactionary forces of the world. It is deeply indignant at the aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and voices allround solidarity with the valiant Vietnamese people. The congress fully supports the just struggle of the nations of the developing countries for freedom and independent economic and social progress.

The congress voices solidarity with the support for peasants and small farmers in the developing countries who are forming agricultural cooperatives to improve their living standard. It greets all farmers struggling against exploitation in a sharp class struggle, the resolution says.

CONGRESS OF SLOVAK UNION OF WOMEN HELD IN BRATISLAVA

LD071840 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] The morning deliberations of the Slovak Congress of Women have ended. Today, too, they have been attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CPSL Central Committee and the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic, led by Comrade Jozef Lenart.

Union Chairman Speech

LD072150 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Among those who spoke today in the discussion at the Congress of the Slovak Union of Women in Bratislava was Marie Kabrhelova, CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat member and Chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Women Central Committee. Here is an excerpt from her speech:

[Kabrhelova--begin recording] From the entire deliberation of the congress there emerges a justifiable pride in the results achieved during the past 5 years. It is a justifiable pride because during this period in the Slovak Union of Women you cannot find a single sphere of activity in which we did not make marked progress. After all, documents submitted to the congress speak quite convincingly of this.

From the rich and diverse range of the activity and the gratifying results of the work of the Slovak Union of Women, I would like to especially single out what you have done in the political-educational and mass-political work. This is not only because this sphere is the backbone and basis for all our other activity but also because the balance sheet of this activity is truly encouraging in your national organization. And this reality is not merely documented by a series of numerical figures. Of much greater importance is the fact that political-educational influence is projected more and more effectively in the shaping of the socialist conciousness of Slovak women and women of other nationalities as well as in their thinking and behavior. After all, everything that you succeeded in doing in honor of the 15th CPCZ Congress, the 30th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, the 30th anniversary of Victorious February and the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, would not have been possible without the ever growing political consciousness of women. And the same can be said about all you have done for the elections to representative bodies, for realizing the election programs of the National Front, for welcoming the 35th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising and for your actions on many other occasions.

What is the principal source of this successful progress, of this reality, of the fact that we are succeeding in our work, that our organization is growing and becoming stronger? The source of all our successes is the policy of the CPCZ, the daily attention and concern our party devotes to the life, work and the assertion of women and the party's purposeful support for the activity of our organization.

This is why it is fully justified to convey from the platform of our congress sincere thanks to all communists, party bodies and organizations, the CPSL, the CPCZ and personally to Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, for all the securities of life provided for women and their families, for the creation of ever better conditions for their all-round development, for all the help extended to develop the work of our union. [applause] [end recording]

Lenart Address

LD071830 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Report on speech by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, at congress of Slovak Union of Women in Bratislava on 6 April]

[Excerpt] Among those who spoke in the discussion was Comrade Jozef Lenart, the head of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CPSL Central Committee and the Central Committee of the National Front.

He conveyed to the delegates and participants in the congress the warm and comradely greetings of the CPCZ Central Committee and its general secretary and president of the republic, Comrade Gustav Husak. He went on:

[Lenart--begin recording] During the past 5 years, of which you are taking stock of your work, our society made a fair amount of progress. We successfully fulfilled the aims of the Fifth 5-Year Plan, raised to a higher level our national economy, developed science, culture and education and strengthened the security of life of the working people, and their social guarantees. We have followed up these positive results by realizing, on the whole successfully, the aims of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. We can say that in realizing the line set by the 15th CPCZ Congress, along with the advancement by society in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres, we have made progress in creating more favorable conditions to enable the better harmonization of the mission of women as mothers with their participation in the working process and in social life, thus increasing continuously their role in the building of our society.

Esteemed comrades, when we recall these facts, it is correct and justified to see and appreciate them within a broader context, in linking them with the successes our people have achieved during the past 10 years since the April session of the CPCZ Central Committee, which elected a new leadership of our party headed by Comrade Gustav Husak. We shall shortly be marking a jubilee of this significant event in the life of the party and the whole of society. We remember what difficult and complicated times these were, into what a deep crisis the antisocialist and rightwing forces dragged our country. When we recall today the April session of the CPCZ Central Committee, we realize that its historic significance lies in the fact that that session decided the character of our party and its Leninist course. It enabled further development of the successes we had achieved in the struggle against counterrevolution, thanks to the internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. And that assistance had erected a barrier to counterrevolution and prevented its last bloody stage. That plenum meant a decisive turn toward the solution of problems, toward a constructive way out, toward a creative, Marxist-Leninist policy and naturally an offensive against those who had been driving our country toward catastrophe.

And we remember quite clearly how at that time when the new leadership set itself the aim, as Comrade Husak said, of leading our people, our nations, from crisis to peaceful days, foreign ill-wishers and their domestic servants held this up to ridicule. They were proclaiming that we would fail totally. Experience, however, has held these gentlemen up to ridicule.

Since then, Socialist Czechoslovakia has made a new and truly unprecedented advance. We all bear witness to this advance in which we have all participated. We know how much our life has changed, how much good has been done since then for our people, for our nations, for their happy life. I would only like to recall that the national income of Czechoslovakia has increased during the past 10 years by roughly 68 percent. During that period we raised industrial output in Slovakia more than twofold, and agricultural output, despite the unfavorable weather, has increased by 35 percent. [end recording]

Comrade Lenart also spoke about the successes we have achieved during the past 10 years in increasing our care for children, for whom, for instance, the number of places in creches were increased by half as much again, and in nursery schools by more than 70 percent. He said that during the past decade more than 417,000 apartments were built; that by way of direct financial grants almost kcs 6 billion were paid to families with children and to mothers, which was half as much again as in 1970. He concluded that part of his speech with the following words:

[Lenart--begin recording] When we ask where is the source of these successes, of this unprecedented advance in our society, we can say with total conviction that it is in the Leninist course of our party, embarked upon by the new leadership after April 1969, which has been carried through consistently. [applause] The working class, farmers and the intelligentsia actively support this well-tested policy. And it is, comrades, this self-same policy, this course, which proceeds from the scientific understanding and conviction that the effort aimed at liberating women socially is only possible by linking it with the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat and that it can only be accomplished in the conditions of socialism and, naturally, through the active participation of women in the construction of a new society. It is the self-same course as that embarked upon in our country in the Slovak national uprising, after the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army and in the Victorious February. We are continuing along this course having recognized and learned that to realize the possibilities of socialism, as to the equality of women, is a process which depends both on the stage of the development of society and on the purposeful acts of the revolutionary subject, who actively overcomes difficulties and outdated views. And our party, the whole of our society, will continue resolutely and unswervingly along this correct, Leninist course. [applause]

When we reflect on the issues concerning the position and role of women in our society during the period we have entered--this means, in the stage of building an advanced socialist society--we realize that the process of the all-round development of the personality of a woman is and will be inseparably linked with the successful realization of the main strategic line of the party, with the consistent orientation on the quality and effectiveness of all our work, on the development of socialist democracy. We are convinced that we have the possibilities to realize our aims successfully even in the more complicated conditions abroad. This, of course, depends on us, on how successful we shall be, every one of us at his or her place of work, in working better today than yesterday, in pushing through the interests of the whole society and in achieving greater and greater effectiveness.

This naturally requires from us that we cast off ingrained and out-dated views and notions about our development, that we master new, progressive findings, new knowledge and in particular assess with a correspondingly greater exactingness our own work and the results achieved. We must, for instance, work with the conviction that today the path to social prosperity, to the growth of the national income and, thereby to better living standards in our country is not merely by way of the construction of more new factories, but above all by way of increasingly better and more rational utilization of the existing production assets.

We must make better use of them, especially to produce good quality products, such products that would upvalue [zhodnotit] to a much larger degree raw and other types of materials, energy and labor, such products that would better satisfy the more demanding requirements of our consumers and meet sharp foreign competition successfully. This struggle for high quality and efficiency, and the need to wage it, is entering more and more into the consciousness of people and is bringing about many positive acts and initiatives. And this struggle is unthinkable without the active support and participation of women in the working process.

We highly appreciate the fact that your congress, as expressed also by the report delivered by Comrade Litvajova, is subscribing to this course and that you are appealing and guiding your members and other women to support it and to participate fully in the struggle for quality and efficiency. Women by their traditional conscientiousness, accuracy and precision can do more to insure that an open atmosphere of an uncompromising attitude to disorder, wastefulness, carelessness is created everywhere, an atmosphere which will insure that material and labor resources are used more effectively. We know that to achieve progress in this respect is not and will not be easy, that it is necessary to manifest courage and to be unyielding in this respect. This is, however, a matter which requires this and it is worthwhile to fight for it. [end recording]

Comrade Jozef Lenart devoted the conclusion of his speech to foreign policy. He paid special attention to the position of women in our country and the world at large. In this connection he stressed the importance of the struggle for peace and said that in the present circumstances the main task and the most urgent task facing mankind is to avert a nuclear world war. In our country, too, we must contribute even more actively to the cause of peace by our conscientious work, good results, and an honorable attitude to our socialist homeland; for, as Comrade Lenart stressed, every socially beneficial act can be a vital contribution to mankind's struggle against catastrophe, against destruction and for peace and progress. This is why the proposals for curbs on armaments and for disarmament, advocated by the Soviet Union for many years, have been received with such hope and support throughout the world.

After the speech by Comrade Lenart, the first day of the Slovak Women's Union congress ended. It will continue tomorrow with a discussion and the election of new bodies.

Lenart Foreign Policy Remarks

AU102227 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Apr 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Speech by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, at congress of Slovak Union of Women held in Bratislava on 6 April]

[Excerpts] Against Imperialism, for a World of Peace, for the Happiness of Children

Some 200 children are born every minute. We must be concerned, we must be roused up by the fact that at the very moment when a new human being is born $2,000 are spent--according to UN data--on the preparation of war and thus his potential destruction.

We cannot and must not reconcile ourselves to this fact. We must fight for a better future for children and for a better future of the world so that it becomes a world of peace, freedom and progress, a world free of the fear of war and hunger and full of creative work, freedom and beauty.

It was the Great October Socialist Revolution that laid a realistic foundation for creating such a world, because it gave birth to the first socialist state. The profound changes following the defeat of fascism enabled the establishment of the community of countries of socialism, the community which created a model of future relations and a realistic foundation for eliminating wars and establishing peace.

The situation today is, deplorably, such that the capitalist states launched a feverish arms race which has not been halted yet. They are making intensive use of scientific-technical progress in the sphere of armament and war preparation. A new terrible weapon--the neutron bomb--has been invented, allegedly aiming at the destruction of living objects alone. Scientific institutes are working on destructive chemical weapons and poisonous materials to be used in combat while an arsenal of neuroparalytic gas--allegedly serving to "intimidate" the adversary--is kept in the Pentagon warehouses. Research on lethal weapons further includes bacteriological weapons, and means of opening up space over a certain country and exposing it to destructive radiation are also being tested systematically. All this is taking place at a time when in the warehouses containing nuclear weapons thousands of warheads are stored, the aggregate destructive force of which is 2 million times greater than that which destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Today intercontinental missiles are capable of carrying these warheads not only to military targets but also--in the language of strategists--to the so-called soft targets, that is to defenseless cities with a population of 1 million on all continents, and thus of changing them into mass graves.

The most urgent and pressing task of mankind at present is, under these circumstances, to avert a nuclear world war. This is why the proposals concerning the limitation of armament and disarmament, submitted by the Soviet Union throughout the years, meet with such hopes and support all over the world. This is also why peace-loving forces of all continents welcomed the speech delivered by L.I. Brezhnev at an election rally in Moscow, which contains a broad and comprehensive program for the solution of this question, both in the area of limiting strategic offensive weapons and in the area of conventional weapons.

The world progressive public has rejected with indignation the attempts of reactionary imperialist forces, which are erecting more and more new obstacles to the conclusion of the agreements that are needed so much in this sphere. It condemns the military-industrial bloc, which is initiating armament because the production of these lethal weapons yields profit amounting to billions. Peace-loving people in the world support the initiative of the Soviet Union and its great willingness and firm will to conclude an agreement with the United States on limiting strategic offensive weapons, an agreement that would give hope to the fulfillment of the prospect that nuclear weapons will not be used!

The conviction that mankind has no alternative but the assertion of detente and peaceful coexistence is today shared more than ever before not only by the broad people's masses but also by realistically thinking politicians of bourgeois governments. This is a result of the changed correlation of forces in the world: The countries of the socialist community along with the peoples liberated from the yoke of colonialism and the workers movement and progressive forces in the capitalist countries are assuming an ever more determined stand against war and for peaceful cooperation among peoples. It also ensues from the realization that the orientation toward aggravating international tension--which could only result in a terrible world catastrophe, in the sucide of mankind--is becoming an increasingly obvious absurdity in view of the present potentials of science and technology.

Recent events have confirmed with new force that it is necessary to wage an even more energetic battle to make detente permanent and to extend it to the whole world.

This is demonstrated, above all, by the disgraceful Maoist aggression against Vietnam, which the world progressive public condemns. However, it is necessary to continue to fight to bring about the unconditional complete withdrawal of all Chinese troops from Vietnamese territory and cause the aggressor to make compensation for the damage caused to Vietnam.

Reactionary forces in the world, which are rejoicing at this development, are creating an atmosphere of tolerance vis-a-vis the Chinese aggression, claiming that the invasion of Vietnam by Maoist troops allegedly was "only" a retaliation for an alleged aggression by Vietnam against Cambodia. The fact is, however, and we recall many documents bearing witness to it, that the attacks of Pol Pot's clique on Vietnam--carried out according to the plans and with the aid of Maoists--actually were only the beginning of a far-reaching aggression aiming at the cities and territory of Vietnam, which was to be completed by the Maoist clique. When, however, Pol Pot failed and the democratic forces--the National United Front for the Salvation of Cambodia, supported by Vietnam--overthrew this heinous dictatorial regime, the Maoists themselves began to put their aggressive plan into effect. Under the pretext that Vietnam must be "punished," the Maoists wanted to disrupt its economy and political regime, force Vietnam to its knees and subordinate it to their hegemonist policy. However, it was not Vietnam that was taught a lesson but the Maoist clique.

The world progressive public also resolutely rejects the tripartite American-Israeli-Egyptian plot that is presented as a peace treaty but is, in fact, a treaty on the creation of a military-political alliance of Israel and Egypt, subordinated to the United States and directed against the Arab peoples. No peace agreement has ever been accompanied by such an upsurg of armament as this transaction between Egypt and Israel. The military aid of the United States in the form of new aircraft, tanks, armored personnel carriers, guns, rockets, torpedo boats and submarines and in building air bases and, finally, the deployment of American troops in the Sinai all confirm that no peaceful intentions are involved but only another plot against progressive forces and Arab peoples in general.

These unfortunate events show that the struggle for peace is not easy or simple. This is why those are wrong who rely on some sort of automatic mechanism, who regard the victory of peace as a matter of course and assume an indifferent or careless attitude toward this struggle. The complicated nature of the struggle for peace requires vigilance, activity and a persistent effort to cement the broadest possible circles of the world public around the socialist countries and the revolutionary workers and progressive movement.

LENART ADDRESSES SLOVAK PARTY-ECONOMIC AKTIV

LD120714 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A party-economic aktiv of the Ministry of Industry of the Slovak Socialist Republic was held in Bratislava today. Present at the aktiv was a party and government delegation headed by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

The aktiv assessed the results achieved in the fulfillment of the plan of the Sixth 5-Year Plan in the last 3 years and laid down the measures to be taken for safeguarding this year's plan and creating prerequisites for a successful start of 1980. Industry Minister Alojz Kusalik said in his paper that in the last 3 years the volume of production of the chemical, wood-processing and light industries had grown by 23.9 percent.

Comrade Jozef Lenart also spoke at the aktiv. In connection with the results achieved in the fulfillment of the tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, aimed at overcoming the difficulties in the fuel-energy balance, he pointed out the inevitability of an intensified effort in fulfilling the strategic line of the party. He also paid great attention to the questions of improving management, and deepening specialization and cooperation, with the Soviet Union in particular. In his address Comrade Jozef Lenart praised the working people, foremen, engineers, designers and the leading workers of the chemical and consumer industries who, through their work, had contributed to the fulfillment of the demanding tasks of the past period.

BRIEFS

FINANCIAL EXPERTS' SYMPOSIUM--A symposium sponsored by the Prague and Bratislava law faculties for 70 financial experts and jurists from the socialist countries began in Karlovy Vary on 9 April. Their 5-day deliberations will concentrate on legal problems concerning local budgets and relations in the sphere of foreign currencies, paying particular attention to the tasks set by the comprehensive program of the further development and to perfecting socialist economic integration. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Apr 79 p 2 AU]

TRADE WITH UNITED STATES--Sections of the Czechoslovak-U.S. Economic Council, which met in New York on 9 April, assessed the development of U.S.-CSSR trade since the council's last session in Prague in September 1978. The eight-member Czechoslovak delegation is led by Jaroslav Pinkava, general director of the Centrotec enterprise. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 10 Apr 79 p 2 AU]

BY-ELECTION IN EAST BOHEMIA--Miroslav Fassati, secretary of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party's district committee for the Nachod and Semily districts, was elected deputy of the Federal Assembly's Chamber of Nations in a by-election held on 7 April in the Federal Assembly's Chamber of Nations East Bohemian constituency No 42. [Prague PRACE in Czech 10 Apr 79 p 6 AU]

SED CC GREETS HONDURAN CP ON 25TH ANNIVERSARY

AU111531 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Apr 79 p 1 AU

[SED Central Committee message to Honduran Communist Party Central Committee on 25th anniversary]

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Honduran Communist Party, Tegucigalpa.

Esteemed Comrades:

The SED Central Committee conveys to you fraternal militant greetings and the most cordial congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the vanguard of your country's working people, the Honduran Communist Party.

Born in hard class struggle against the exploitation and oppression by the U.S. monopolies and the domestic oligarchy allied with it, the communists of Honduras are standing in the forefront of the struggle for democracy and safeguarding human rights, for the country's national independence and social progress.

Between the SED and the Honduran Communist Party there have been for a long time fraternal relations of cooperation and internationalist solidarity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The SED Central Committee wishes you, dear comrades, new successes in rallying the anti-imperialist and democratic forces of the people and in strengthening your party's ranks.

With socialist greetings

[Signed] SED Central Committee,

E. Honecker, general secretary

FRG SECRET SERVICE ACCUSED OF SPYING ON GDR, FRG CITIZENS

LD111624 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0800 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Fresh details have become known of the federal protection service's spying on foreigners and FRG citizens on the instructions of the secret service (BND). The (?intensified) spying on GDR citizens was expressly confirmed by the Federal Interior Ministry at the end of February. Western news agencies and newspapers are now reporting that this spying activity by the secret service has also been extended to FRG citizens whose passports are secretly photographed when they travel to socialist countries. The photographs end up in the archives of the federal intelligence service in Muenchen-Pullach.

Twenty-three much-used border crossing points have been provided with special photographic equipment in order to check FRG citizens. A further 45 border crossing points are also checked in this way, according to DPA. The photographing of identity papers is undertaken by a 2000-strong department of the so-called Border Protection Separate Service [Grenzschutz-Einzeldienst] in coordination with the secret service.

FRG YOUTH DELEGATION ENDS FDJ-INITIATED VISIT

LD111716 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0301 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The delegation of the executive of the Federal German Youth Ring [DBJR] of the FRG, which was visiting the GDR at the invitation of the Central Council of the Free German Youth [FDJ] for talks on the contribution of the two youth organizations in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament, has concluded its visit. At the end of its visit the DBJR delegation acquainted itself with the work of the FDJ in Rostock Bezirk. To mark the visit to the GDR of the DBJR delegation, the permanent representation of the FRG in the GDR held a reception, which was attended by Egon Krenz, the first secretary of the Central Council of the FDJ, and Konrad Gilges, chairman of the DBJR.

ADN REPORTS BOMB ATTACK ON WEST BERLIN RAILROAD

LD111436 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2205 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] West Berlin--A bomb attack was carried out late Monday evening against installations of the S-Bahn [Metropolitan Railroad] which is administered by the GDR. An explosive charge, packed in a fire extinguisher, was detonated on the S-Bahn tracks between the West Berlin stations of Grunewaldgoerschenstrasse and Schoeneberg. The occupants of nearby houses were shaken by a powerful explosion. The attack, carried out by persons so far unknown, affected the normal running of the S-Bahn and endangered human life.

EBERT ADDRESSES ELECTORAL MEETING IN PRENZLAU

LD111850 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1528 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Neubrandenburg--Friedrich Ebert, member of the SED Politburo and chairman of the GDR Electoral Commission, was cordially welcomed today at a public meeting of National Front committees in Prenzlau, Neubrandenburg Bezirk. Similar public meetings are currently taking place in districts, towns and parishes all over the country. At these meetings thousands of candidates are being confirmed for the local elections, scheduled to be held on 20 May.

In his address at the Prenzlau meeting, Friedrich Ebert pointed out that an intensive discussion was taking place this year, earlier than usual, on the deputies and their work in the popular representative bodies. Ebert paid tribute to the high achievements attained in the election period coming to its end.

"These achievements were possible because our socialist state has taken and will take, resolutely and consistently, the road of peace and social progress in the interests of our people and the peoples of the world. It is this policy that in the towns and parishes as well has made possible the blossoming of new, socialist living conditions for our citizens. In the future, we shall work to the best of our abilities for their further development."

BRIEFS

SUBCOMMISSION MEETING WITH MOZAMBIQUE--On 9 April the subcommission for geology of the joint GDR-Mozambique economic committee opened its session in Maputo. Measures to intensify cooperation in the field of geology and mining are being deliberated on as was decided at the first session of the joint economic committee of the two countries last July. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Apr 79 p 2 AU]

BUDAPEST REPORTS CARTER'S 10 APRIL PRESS CONFERENCE

LD111600 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] According to the U.S. President, progress has been made once again in the SALT negotiations. Istvan Kulcsar reports from New York.

At his press conference on 10 April, President Carter was asked about the state of the U.S.-Soviet arms limitation negotiations, and when his meeting with President Brezhnev will take place. Carter said that having learned from his mistakes in the past he does not want to predict a precise date but he can say that there has been continuous progress at the SALT negotiations and that there have recently been further steps toward the successful conclusion of the talks. There are only a few issues which have to be clarified. He said that they will not discuss the place and time of the summit meeting with Brezhnev until solutions to the existing differences of viewpoints have been found.

15TH PCI CONGRESS, BERLINGUER SPEECH REPORTED

AU111545 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 8 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Laszlo Major article: "The PCI Congress; Ballot Boxes and Prospects"]

[Excerpt] The congress has answered a whole array of openquestions. Although it was not possible to avoid topical political issues, the goal of the 4-yearly stocktaking was nevertheless not to solve specific commonplace affairs but to lay down a more sweeping policy. Enrico Berlinguer, the party's reelected secretary general, underscored the fundamental validity of Marxism and the fact that the PCI "must not deny and must not disparage its ties with the October Revolution and Lenin's creation."

In the secretary general's speech the so-called "third path" revealed in the theses issued prior to the congress--that is, the Italian path as distinguished from both social democracy, which is incapable of succeeding the capitalist system, and existing socialism--was featured as a third phase. This term sets out socialism chronologically, in the context of time: It differentiates between the socialist ideas of the 19th century upsurge of the workers movement--as the first phase--and the development set in motion by the Great October Socialist Revolution. It designates the accomplishment of socialism in the advanced capitalist countries of today as the third phase. This train of thought has a close bearing on the argumentation of an international character which Berlinguer summed up under the catchphrase of a new type of internationalism. This concept goes beyond cooperation among communist and workers parties alone and introduces a need for collaboration among all revolutionary and progressive forces, the latter including the Socialists, the Christian Democrats and the liberation movements.

Defining a policy of alliance necessarily has more relevance to the currently unfolding processes. The PCI has not queried the validity of the "historical compromise," which perceives salvation to lie in political cooperation between the Communists and the Catholics, Italy's two most significant forces. However, in view of obstruction by the Christian Democrats, who represent the religious masses, the PCI also regards it an urgent task to restore leftist unity. Berlinguer proclaimed "greater understanding between the Communists and the Socialists." The two leftist parties' position already coincides on an essential issue: They are only prepared to accept a coalition government in which Communist ministers participate. However, the formation of any government is a future matter, since Italy is now preparing for elections.

The Italian communists, who reverted to opposition recently, insist that their opposition is constructive, that they are and will remain mindful of the country's position and they will not be governed solely by party interests in the strict sense of the term. Obviously, the new situation calls for new methods: Instead of the previous consensus, the party is choosing militancy again. This applies not only to the present period, but it will be the case also following the elections should the PCI again be excluded from government. While, previously--bearing in mind emotional factors such as Moro's death--the Christian Democrats predicted their own large-scale breakthrough at the elections, the 15th PCI Congress has brought new elements to the struggle. In all probability, the invigoration of the communist masses and voters and a revival of the spirit of militancy will be a significant factor at the ballot boxes.

MTI REPORTS POL POT FORCES' BATTAMBANG HEADQUARTERS CAPTURED

ID111520 Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 10, (MTI)--Istvan Zalai, MTI's Hanoi correspondent, reports:

The revolutionary armed forces continue their extensive military operations to wipe out the hiding places of the remnants from the Pol Pot army. According to latest reports successful operations were carried out at provinces Kompong Speu, Kampot and Takeo, south of capital Phnom Penh. The remainders of the Pol Pot armed forces built strong fortifications in the mountainous areas covered with jungles of those three provinces and retreated to these regions not only from Phnom Penh but also from the country's western and southwestern military regions. Starting off from these bases--with Chinese backing--they have made attempts to wage a long guerrilla war against the popular power. They terrorized the citizens living in the zones controlled by them and killed a lot of people.

Supported by the local population, the Cambodian revolutionary army conducted a successful offensive against the general headquarters, east of village Am Leng in Kompong Speu Province, of the Pol Pot followers. In this attack they rendered unfit for fighting and captured more than 1,000 armed Pol Pot supporters and seized big quantities of weapons and munitions.

The revolutionary army also made successful offensive against the main centres of the Pol Pot forces in Kampot and Takeo provinces. In the course of the operations they made unfit for fighting or (?caught) some 1,300 armed people. According to information from Phnom Penh, in these three provinces the revolutionary army liberated nearly 100,000 persons from the terror by the remainders of the Pol Pot regime.

While the popular administration is taking care of normalizing life in the aforementioned three provinces, the revolutionary armed forces carry on the operations against the remnants of Pol Pot's regime in other regions of the country. Reports reveal that large-scale actions are being conducted in the border zones along main road No 5 connecting Phnom Penh with Thailand. In that area the armed divisions of the overthrown regime have already been hit hard. Minister for National Defence Pensovan specially greeted the officers and soldiers who had taken part in capturing the Pol Pot followers' general headquarters in Battambang province. The success of this operation is of great importance both politically and from the military point of view, since it brought about the basic conditions for dooming to failure the enemy's plans aiming at carrying on a long guerrilla war.

NEMETH HAS TALKS WITH CPCZ SECRETARY BENO

LD120654 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ CC, has left Budapest. He had talks with Karoly Nemeth, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and was received by Janos Kadar and Lajos Mehes, first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee. In the course of the talks the representatives of the two parties briefed each other on socialist construction and noted that cooperation between the two parties and countries is progressing well.

GYORI, OFFICIAL LEAVE FOR LENINGRAD CONFERENCE

LD111816 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Imre Gyori, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Otto Juhasz, secretary of the National Trade Union Council, have left for Leningrad to take part in a conference dealing with socialist work competition.

LOSONCZI RECEIVES SIERRA LEONE AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

LD111832 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 10, MTI--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received Birch Momodu Conte, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Sierra Leone to Hungary, who presented his credentials to the Hungarian head of state. Also present on the occasion was Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai.

CZINEGE SPEAKS AT FUNERAL OF SPANISH CIVIL WAR GENERAL

LD112116 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 11 (MTI)--The ashes of Mate Zalka, a great Hungarian internationalist and legendary general of the Spanish Civil War, were laid to rest Wednesday at Budapest's Imre Mezo Cemetery with military honors and attendance of thousands of admirers. Those to pay last tributes included representatives of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, the Hungarian Government, the Communist Youth Union, the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, the Hungarian Partisans Federation, and the Hungarian Writers Union as well as several generals of the Hungarian Armed Forces. Also present at the burial were representatives of the Soviet Embassy in Budapest and Mate Zalka's daughter (?Natalia) and relatives.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Hungarian Government and the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, Defence Minister Army General Lajos Czinege delivered a speech at the funeral of the outstanding warrior of the international working class movement, loyal son of the Hungarian people, outstanding military leader and writer committed to the cause of revolution.

In his speech Lajos Czinege underlined that together with thousands of Hungarian POW's in Russia, Mate Zalka was moved by the Great October. "Mate Zalka forged into a militant communist and an excellent commander in the fire of revolution and in course of the hard battles fought against the interventionists and White Guards, for his outstanding military merits, exemplary courage and heroism, the Soviet Government conferred on him the Order of the Red Banner, the highest Soviet honour at that time," said Lajos Czinege. He went on to point out that Mate Zalka was among the first to recognize and understand the danger posed by the internationally advancing fascism and he was willing to make any sacrifice to contain this peril. Within a short time of his arrival in Spain, he became the commander of the International Brigade and the Republican Government named him as general. The name of General Lukacs, the commander of the 12th International Brigade and then of the 45th Division, became identified with the victorious battles and the events of the Spanish people's freedom.

Continuing his speech at the funeral, Lajos Czinege said:

"Mate Zalka's entire life, legendary battles, remarkably committed writings and immortal creations today mean inexhaustible sources of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism in our country and outside for the generations of today and of the days to come."

Following Lajos Czinege's speech, Laszlo Gyaros recalled the heroic deeds of Mate Zalka on behalf of the legendary general's comrades-in-arms who took to arms in defence of the Spanish Republic. The speaker mentioned that after Hungary's liberation, 248 Hungarian volunteers in the Spanish international brigades returned home to take part in building the socialist homeland. Today only 90 of them are alive and Laszlo Gyaros paid tribute to Mate Zalka on their behalf.

The coffin of Mate Zalka was placed by six colonels of the Hungarian National Army on a gun emplacement draped in red. Then the coffin was carried to the working class movement pantheon and buried there in midst of salute of guns.

BRIEFS

PAKISTANI EDUCATIONAL DELEGATION'S DEPARTURE--The Pakistani educational delegation led by M.A. Kazi, secretary of state for educational affairs, which had discussed the development of relations and cooperation with regard to educational affairs between the two countries, has departed from Budapest. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Apr 79 p 8 AU]

MSZMP DELEGATION TO FRANCE--At the invitation of the French Socialist Party, Istvan Katona, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Laszlo Kovacs, head of a subsection of the Central Committee's International Affairs Department, went to Metz on Thursday [5 April] to attend the French Socialist Party Congress there on behalf of the MSZMP. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 6 Apr 79 p 4 AU]

MONGOLIAN MINISTER'S ARRIVAL--At the invitation of the revolutionary chairman of the National Corporation of Artisans, Orsoogiyn Nyamaa, Mongolian minister of social economy and services, arrived in Budapest on Thursday [5 April] at the head of a delegation. The Mongolian minister will discuss with his hosts primarily possibilities of cooperation presenting themselves in the domain of services for the population in the Hungarian capital. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 6 Apr 79 p 4 AU]

ZYCIE WARSZAWY READER BERATES U.S. AMBASSADOR

AU111430 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 10 Apr 79 p 5 AU

[ZYCIE WARSZAWY headline: "To the Editor of ZYCIE--a Rather Peculiar Diplomacy"--published in boldface type throughout]

[Text] From a close cousin in America I have received a copy of the emigre NOWY DZIENNIK in which I have read a report, compiled by Mr Boleslaw Wierzbianski, on a meeting between Mr William Schaufele, present U.S. Ambassador in Warsaw, with representatives of the American Poles [Polonia]. Such meetings have often been held before, but it is probably the first time that we have been confronted with a statement of such astonishing tenor and nature, one that departs from present generally good diplomatic manners.

As an elderly person knowing the old times and as a diplomatic official of long standing during the interwar period I cannot recall an ambassador, wherever and whenever fulfilling his diplomatic mission, making such statements and voicing such negative appraisals about the country to which he was accredited. In my view, this has little in common with diplomacy, although, of course, an ambassador is free to have his own views on any subject, including the subject of supposed "traditional Polish anti-Semitism," on which Mr Schauffele expatiated so extensively, among other things. I well recall that before the war various circles also tried to address to Poland and the Polish people equally groundless intimations on this subject, but that no official U.S. representative in our country ever made a statement to this effect.

I would be ready to believe that the NOWY DZIENNIK excerpts from Ambassador Schaufele's statement on "Polish anti-Semitism" and on other subjects in which, in a very undiplomatic manner, he instructed us, pronouncing judgment, for example, on the existence or nonexistence of the "freedom of the press," were simply altered by that emigre journalist, Mr Wierzbianski, who recorded the ambassadorial remarks. But the crux of the matter is that I have acquired the full text of the declaration (it was published by the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw) that Mr Schaufele was so gracious as to make in Warsaw last December at his meeting with Polish journalists in the International Journalists Club of the Association of Polish Journalists. The tenor and vocabulary of the two pronouncements are astonishingly similar, which, on the one hand, is a laudatory comment on the consistency with which Mr Schaufele presents his own views in public, but which, unfortunately, has little to do with diplomacy, at least insofar as my perhaps a bit traditional feeling for diplomacy is concerned.

When he made his declaration in Warsaw last December, Mr Schaufele said he regretted that the Polish press had not given due publicity to a speech made toward the end of last year by William H. Luers, assistant secretary of state for European affairs. Nor was he satisfied with the "way in which the Polish media present the United States." In view of this, may I ask, although I am no longer on active diplomatic service, since when does the U.S. press reprint or intend to reprint the texts of the speeches made by Polish statesmen, for example, by Polish vice ministers? And did the U.S. press publish Mr Luers' speech to the extent to which the Polish press should have published it in keeping with Mr Ambassador Schaufele's wishes?

As a rather thorough reader of the U.S. press I did not note that even one serious U.S. daily obtainable in Europe had published the text of Mr Luers' speech. So if this speech was not published by the U S. press, why should the Polish press have done so?

Mr Schaufele is free to have his own views on the nature of freedom of speech or of freedom of the press in general and in his own country in particular, although, in the latter case, views, as one knows, are rather divided both in the world and in the United States. [paragraph continues]

But he is not free, being a diplomat in office, to instruct others on such freedoms, especially to instruct them in such an impolite manner as he did in his statement.

In addition, when commenting on his speech at a dinner given by the Association of Polish Journalists, Mr Schaufele was not overly precise, to put it midly, in viewing the facts, for he made it clear that apparently "he has not known of any statements made since then by other ambassadors to Polish journalists." But the fact is that, for example, soon after his not too "diplomatic" dinner at the Association of Polish Journalists, his Canadian colleague made a speech, and our press reported it. The inference is that either Mr Schaufele does not read the Polish press and obtains his information from some radio station or he has incompetent aides, who expose their chief to such blunders and indiscretions.

William Schaufele is disappointed that Polish journalists present an image of the United States that is not objective and is blackened too much when compared with reality. It goes without saying that opinions in this regard are and can be dissimilar, depending on one's viewpoint. Much could be said on the subject of comparisons between the image of America presented in the Polish press and television and the image of our country that the average press reader and television viewer receives in the United States, but nothing good could be said about the American press. No wonder, if this press draws for its inspiration on statements similar to those made by Mr ambassador. It is fortunate for Polish-American relations that more and more Americans are able to find out through their own personal experience that it is possible to learn the truth about Poland and the Polish people in Poland, although not always in their own embassy.

Sincerely,

[Signed] St. Z. (the name and address are known to the editorial board)

P.S. Should this letter be published, please use only my initials as signature because of my close relatives in America.

JOINT STATEMENT ON FRG JUSTICE MINISTER'S VISIT REPORTED

LD061216 Warsaw PAP in English 2126 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 5 April, PAP--In connection with the visit by the Federal Justice Minister of the FRG Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel paid to Poland on April 5, 1979, a joint statement was issued.

Excerpts: Minister Dr H. J. Vogel was received by Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Piotr Jaroszewicz. During his stay in Warsaw, Minister Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel called on the First President of the Supreme Court of Poland Prof. Dr. W. Berutowicz.

He then visited the place of remembrance of victims of fascism in the former concentration camp Oswiecim-Brzezinka (Auschwitz-Birkenau) and laid a wreath there.

During the talks in Warsaw the two justice ministers J. Bafia and Hans Vogel expressed [the] conviction that such meetings contribute significantly to the progress of normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG in compliance with the treaty of December 7, 1970, and decisions taken during the meetings between First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek and the Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt held in Helsinki, Bonn and Warsaw.

Minister H. J. Vogel voiced his satisfaction at Poland's support for a draft convention on counteracting taking hostages and informed that ratification proceedings of the Vienna convention on the protection of typographic signs started in the FRG. Minister H. J. Vogel also informed about international initiatives concerning death sentence.

In their speeches both ministers paid attention to the significance the treaty of December 7, 1970--on the foundations of normalization of mutual relations between Poland and the FRG--and the agreements concluded since that time, have for further development of legal cooperation between the two countries. Minister J. Bafia pointed to the necessity to adapt legal norms and interpretations to the letter and spirit of the December 7, 1970 treaty, in accordance with universally recognized principle of a superior character of international law. He stressed the importance this problem has for the further progress of the normalization of mutual relations. Minister H. J. Vogel stressed the need to take account in national legislation and legal practice of recognized principles of international law reflected, among other, in the Helsinki Final Act.

Minister Vogel stressed that the FRG is bound by its Constitution and the obligations arising from the treaties. The ministers resolved to continue discussion on legal aspects of these problems with a view to better understanding of the legal systems of both countries.

Both ministers exchanged views on prosecution and punishment of Nazi crimes. Minister H. J. Vogel presented the current state of the parliamentary discussion in the FRG on the statutes of limitation and the arguments advanced in its course. Minister J. Bafia, while presenting Poland's standpoint, stressed the particular moral and historical right of Poland to insist on prosecution and punishment of Nazi crimes against peace and humanity, and war crimes. At the same time he expressed conviction that the FRG will recognize the principle that crimes of Nazi genocide cannot be subject to the statutes of limitation and cannot be forgotten. He also expressed appreciation for those FRG politicians who actively act against the application of the statutes to Nazi crimes.

Minister H. J. Vogel stressed that also those people who for legal reasons deem it impossible to cancel the statutes of limitations [words indistinct] condemn the Nazi system of violence and oppression.

PAP DISCUSSES 15TH ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

LD111444 Warsaw PAP in English 0908 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 11 April, PAP--A commentator of the POLISH AGENCY INTERPRESS wrote:

The course of the 15th congress of the Italian Communist Party must have deeply disillusioned all those who, while claiming the failure of "historical compromise", expected violent polemics, mutual accusations and a split in the party.

The Italian communists proved once again to be a party conscious of its power and unyielding neither [as received] to external pressures nor the illusory needs of the moment. Instead of trying to prove their democratic attitude--which means a departure from certain ideological principles in the right wing's casuistry--they made a conspicuous turning to the left. As all other parties, the Italian Communist Party is looking for solutions and methods of its own to meet the requirements of the political situation in the country, yet it recognizes both the scientific achievement of Marxism-Leninism and the historic importance of the October Revolution.

When analysing the complex political situation in the Italy of today, the congress declared itself in favour of pursuing a policy of the national unity, yet it emphasized the particular significance of the left wing alliance.

The communist party has announced its positive programme of activity and named it the "third way".

The programme differs from the programmes of the social democratic parties which "have not managed to unteach the society the logic of capitalism." Many of those programmes are anti-communist--hence "discriminative laws and nondemocratic moves of the governments in certain countries." The communist party's programme also differs from those of the socialist states, which is due to difference in the historical experience of nations inhabiting Western Europe.

The documents of the congress and its programme are mapping out trends of activity for the next several years. Nevertheless, the nearest months will show if the programme passes the test of life. The society's acceptance of it will be demonstrated in the elections to the Italian Parliament and the so called European Parliament, scheduled on June 10.

PZPR'S LUKASZEWICZ MEETS ACTORS ASSOCIATION PRESIDIUM

AU120755 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Apr 79 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--Jerzy Lukaszewicz, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, met with the Presidium of the Association of Polish Stage and Film Artists (SPATIF) on 9 April.

The actors' community has made a crucial contribution to the development of national culture in the past 3 years, Gustaw Holoubek, chairman of the association's main administration, said. He also discussed current issues of the life of the stage and preparations for the coming congress of the association.

Jerzy Lukaszewicz highly appraised the role of the association and the commitment of the association authorities to solve the most important problems of the actors' community. He extended his thanks to the association Presidium for their effective cooperation with party and administrative officials.

The meeting was attended by B. Gawronski, head of the Central Committee Cultural Department; W. Loranc, vice minister ov culture and art; and M. Szymborski, deputy mayor of Warsaw.

PZPR CC ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY

LD112308 Warsaw PAP in English 2129 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 11 April--Approving the theses contained in the paper prepared by Political Bureau and in the speech delivered by Edward Gierek, the PUWP Central Committee adopts them as the guidelines of the party's activity. In the present situation, the resolution says, it is becoming important to further considerably increase the market offer, to raise the quality and modernity of goods and to better adapt their choice to the growing demand. It is also necessary to intensify export production and improve cooperation.

The socialized small-scale industry ought to play an ever greater role in the solving of these problems, the resolution stresses. Its development should back up the implementation of the top social objectives which will be laid down by the 8th congress of the party.

The main development functions of that industry should be subordinated to the satisfying of the needs of family: through improving meat supply, coparticipation in the realization of the program of the nation's diet, of housing and health protection. Further development of small-scale industry, correlated with the needs of entire economy, should form a firm development line in the shaping of the country's economic structure in the 1980's.

The resolution points to a better utilization of the existing production and services potential, to organizational improvements, supply of indispensable means and betterment of the financial, planning and supplies system as the main conditions of increasing the small-scale industry's role in the national economy.

The resolution of the 14th plenum puts a special responsibility for the realization of the program of development of the small-scale industry on local authorities which should undertake analytic and programming studies aimed at recognizing and evaluating the local production reserves.

In the resolution the Central Committee has recommended the government to draft a long-range and comprehensive program of expansion of the socialized small-scale industry and to submit it to the Sejm.

MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN FLOOD SITUATION REPORTED

LD111432 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The situation in the flooded areas of northeastern Poland is improving markedly. In Bialystok Voivodship the area of flooded farmland has diminished by half and now amounts to about 25,000 hectares. All but 10 evacuated families have returned to their farmsteads. Many damaged roads have been repaired. The flood alert is still in force in seven parishes of Bialystok Voivodship.

PAP CITES ROAD ACCIDENT STATISTICS FOR 1978

AU120800 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Apr 79 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "Road Accidents in 1978--More Passenger Car Accidents"]

[Summary] In 1978 the total number of road accidents decreased 1 percent and the number of killed and injured decreased 2.1 and 1.8 percent respectively. However, the number of killed and injured in passenger car accidents increased, the drivers of such cars having caused 27.4 percent more accidents in 1978 than in 1977. Pedestrians are those road users who are most exposed to the dangers of automobile traffic and who account for the highest number of killed and injured.

Drivers and pedestrians under the influence of alcohol continue to present a serious problem. Alcohol consumption was responsible for some 10,000 road accidents, in which over 1,700 persons were killed and several thousand were injured.

BRIEFS

TALKS WITH SPANISH OFFICIALS--A delegation of the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs visited Warsaw under Ambassador Romualdo Perez Hernandez, chairman of the Spanish Executive Committee for the CSCE. The delegation had talks in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the development of the process of the CSCE and on preparations for the Madrid meeting in 1980 and was received by Vice Foreign Minister Marian Dobrosielski. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Apr 79 p 4 AU]

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU AFRICAN TOURS; SPEECH IN GABON

Arrival Statement

AU120920 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Apr 79 p 5 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu in reply to welcoming address by Gabon President Omar Bongo, April 9]

[Text] Mr President, I, my wife, and my aides are very happy to be in your friendly country, and we take this opportunity to convey to you, to your wife and to all the Gabonese people warm greetings and best wishes. (applause)

We thank you for the warm reception extended to us by yourself and by the people of your capital. I want to express our thanks for the invitation to visit Gabon and for the opportunity afforded us to meet you again and to become acquainted with the Gabonese people's efforts to promote their socioeconomic development and to consolidate their national independence and sovereignty.

We are happy to have an opportunity to discuss with you possibilities of expanding Romanian-Gabonese cooperation on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual respect and advantage.

Indeed, our countries have different social systems. They are, however, inspired by the desire to cooperate in economic, scientific and cultural areas, and in the international arena, in a spirit and desire to contribute to the more rapid progress of our two peoples.

Four years ago you learned about some of the Romanian people's efforts along the path of socialist development, for raising their welfare and consolidating their independence.

Since then, our peoples have been cooperating fruitfully.

At the same time, very marked changes have occurred in international life. The events we are witnessing show that consistent efforts are still necessary to insure detente and peace, and the independence and prosperity of each nation.

These concerns are equally shared by the European peoples--who are striving to achieve security and cooperation in the spirit of the Helsinki documents--and by the African peoples, who are endeavoring to completely eliminate colonialism, to strengthen their economic and political independence, and to be masters of their destinies.

At the start of our visit in Gabon and of our meeting with you, I am pleased to state that our countries are firmly determined to cooperate closely with a view to asserting new and democratic relations, based on equality and respect for the independence and solidarity of each nation.

With the conviction that this visit and the talks we will have will open up new prospects for our bilateral cooperation, I want to wish the friendly Gabonese people ever greater successes in all areas. I hope that the friendship and cooperation between our countries will grow continuously. I hope that each nation will strengthen its independence and sovereignty, and that a lasting peace will reign in the world.

Tour of Mining Centers

AU111255 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1215 GMT 11 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Libreville, (AGERPRES), 11/4/1979--On Tuesday afternoon President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Omar Bongo met the workers of the Moanda and Mounana mines and the population of those localities. The two heads of state were accompanied by members of the Gabonese Government.

Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, also participated in the visit.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Omar Bongo made the trip to those important mining centres by helicopter flying over the terminal of the trans-Gabonese railway and along the itinerary where the extention of that way of communication, so important for the Gabonese economy, will be achieved with Romania's support.

At Moanda, the first locality where the helicopter landed, there are the great manganese mines which together with other mines of the country place Gabon third as regards the extraction of this ore. In the town square, the population greeted with enthusiasm Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Omar Bongo and welcomed them with songs and dances. Here the mayor of Moanda locality, Victor Magnagna, addressed a welcoming salute.

The two heads of state went then to the mines on the Baugome Plateau where the great manganese reserves of Gabon are to be found.

The most part of the extracted manganese ore is exported, to Romania included. The reserves of the manganese ore of that region are of about 250 million tons. The hosts informed President Nicolae Ceausescu that during the last years industries of processing a part of the raw ore started being developed in Gabon.

Appreciating the activity carried on at Moanda for the capitalization of the manganese ore, President Ceausescu expressed his belief that the good cooperation established with the Romanian workers and experts will further develop.

Then President Nicolae Ceausescu and Omar Bongo visited the mines of Mounana and there too, the visit of the guests occasioned a great popular feast. In the enthusiastic atmosphere, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Omar Bongo were welcomed by the mayor of the locality who expressed his conviction that the visit of the Romanian head of state will help the broadening of the friendly relations between the Romanian and Gabonese peoples. Then President Ceausescu addressed the audience.

The distinuished guests visited then the uranium mines in Mounana. The exploitation of the first deposit started in 1961 when the first ton of Gabonese uranium was extracted by "Comuf" Company of Mounana. The representatives of the company gave extensive information on the further development of the mining zone. It was underlined that the estimated and exploited deposits will ensure a production of 1,000 tons per year by 1982 and 1,500 tons starting with 1983.

They also visited the raw ore dressing works. The hosts told the guests that the entire uranium production obtained there is being exported to various countries. Romania has concluded this year a three-year contract under which she will import starting 1986 an annual quantity of 100-150 tons [of] uranium.

In conclusion, President Nicolae Ceausescu appreciated the achievements of the Mounana uranium mines, pointing out that possibilities do exist for good collaboration with Romania in this domain as well.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Omar Bongo were seen off with the same warm and enthusiastic manifestations of sympathy they were extended everywhere during the visit.

Talks Continue in Libreville

AU112112 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 11 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Libreville, AGERPRES, 11/4/1979--On Wednesday morning, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, the president of the Gabonese Republic, Omar Bongo, and Josephine Bongo returned to Libreville after having visited Franceville and Hautogooue Province.

The meeting with the population of Franceville, with miners and inhabitants of Moanda and Mounana as well as the other moments of the visit here as many telling proofs of the good relations of friendship, cooperation and mutual esteem established between the two countries and peoples, of the valuation and regard Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu enjoy.

Likewise, the visit occasioned the continuation of the top-level dialogue devoted to the further development of the many-sided collaboration, of the Romanian-Gabonese economic cooperation, to the benefit of both peoples, of the two countries' progress. A great number of residents were at the airport, seeing off the guests with songs and dances specific to the local folklore.

Conclusion of Talks

AU112113 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2038 GMT 11 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Libreville, AGERPRES, 11/4/1979--The official talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Omar Bongo concluded on April 11. Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Omar Bongo continued the exchange of views on questions concerning the current development and the prospects of the Romanian-Gabonese relations.

The joint determination was manifested to turn to good account all possibilities provided by the economic potential of Romania and of Gabon for the promoting of ever more varied and efficient forms of cooperation between the two countries and the initiation of fresh mutually advantageous actions of cooperation in important industrial sectors and in other domains of common interest. Reviewing the major problems confronting mankind today, Romania's and Gabon's presidents stressed that the promotion on multiple planes of the Romanian-Gabonese relations of friendship and collaboration falls within the broader frame of the development of solidarity of the developing countries, of their struggle for narrowing the gaps, for a faster economic and social progress, for a new international economic order. They reasserted the resolve of the two countries to develop their collaboration on an external plane as well.

Signing of Friendship Treaty

AU120809 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0750 GMT 12 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Libreville, (AGERPRES), 12/4/1979--On April 11, President Nicolae Ceuasescu and President Omar Bongo signed the Treaty of Friendship and Collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Gabonese Republic.

The ceremony was attended by Elena Ceausescu, Josephone Bongo and by other Romanian and Gabonese officials.

During the same ceremony, the Romanian foreign minister, Stefan Andrei, and the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Gabonese Republic, Martin Bongo, signed the agreement on the promotion and guaranteeing of investments, the agreement on civil air transport and the protocol on cooperation in scientific and technological research.

Forthcoming Visit to Burundi

AU112158 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 11 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/4/1979--In the second half of April, President Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Elena Ceausescu, will pay an official visit of friendship to the Republic of Burundi, at the invitation of Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi and of Mme Fauyta Bagaza.

ROMANIAN, SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER MEET IN MOSCOW

AU112101 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 11 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, had a meeting in Moscow with Kuzmin, first deputy minister of foreign trade, on issues concerning trade exchanges between Romania and the USSR in 1979 and the further expansion of mutual deliveries.

PCI CONGRESS FOREIGN POLICY GUIDELINES EXAMINED

AU111848 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 11 Apr 79 AU

[Radu Bogdan commentary on electoral campaign in Italy and on the Italian Communist Party 15 Congress]

[Excerpt] Aside from discussing the Italian Communist Party's (PCI) electoral strategy of alliances and domestic policy guidelines, the PCI Congress also dealt in detail with the party's key international policy guidelines. The congress again stressed the importance of the unity attained among all Italian democratic forces on foreign policy matters after 30 years of division on this subject. The congress also emphasized the need to assert a new type of internationalism, based, according to the Italian communists, on the principle of strict respect for the autonomy and independence of each party, movement and state; nowadays, there are not and cannot be any kind of guiding parties or states.

I also found very interesting the idea--which the Italian communists intend to discuss with other democratic parties and movements--concerning the drafting of a charter defining the principles, orientations and goals of a united strategy for peace and development. Communist, socialist and social democratic parties, national liberation movements and all other democratic groups should be involved in drafting this strategy.

One should also point out the importance attached by the congress to the Italian road to socialism, the so-called third way, that should proceed from the traditions, peculiarities and specific conditions in Italy, which, to a certain extent, are also common to other countries in Western Europe.

GREEK BUSINESSMEN VISIT ROMANIA, CONFER AT AGRICULTURE MINISTRY

AU202114 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1913 GMT 10 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/4/1979--A group of businessmen of Greece led by Panos Maniatis, owner of the "Technoforma Pireu" firm, visited Romania over April 7-10. The guests had talks at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and at the "Romagrimex" foreign trade company concerning the carrying out of cooperation actions in Greece, in the field of animal breeding and meat industrialization.

At the end of the visit, the Hellenic businessmen were received by Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry.

AGERPRES CITES SCINTEIA ON PROBLEMS BETWEEN SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

AU071732 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 7 Apr 79 AU

["The Settlement of Problems Among Socialist Countries on the Basis of New Principles of Relations--Primordial Factor of Enhancing the Prestige of Socialism in the World"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/4/1979--The settlement of all problems among any of the socialist countries by political means exclusively, by talks, negotiations, is the logical outcome of the very nature of the socialist international relations and is the only solution compatible with them. The socialist countries have the mission to prove to the entire world that socialism is able to ensure the constructive settlement of all the litigious issues, no matter how complex, to find just and equitable solutions in concordance with the peoples' interests, with the major demands of peace, reads a commentary published under the above heading in the April 7 issue of SCINTEIA.

As a matter of fact, the newspapers goes on, it is a well-known fact that the solving of litigious issues by peaceful means, not by recourse to weapons, is one of the main, decisive aspects of the whole international life, supreme commandment valid anywhere in the world in the relations among all states irrespective of their system. It is all the more necessary that military actions should not be resorted to in the case of states that are building the new social system, in which power is in the hands of the working class, in which the entire political and social affairs are run by the masses of people, deeply interested in the building of a climate of peace and collaboration, of security enabling them to fulfill the historic task they assumed. The supreme interests of the building of the news system must be always given prime of place, prevailing over any other problem. Nothing, no reason, can justify the recourse to arms, to military actions for solving issues, such a solution definitely running counter the principles underlying socialism. In close connection with this high-principled orientation, the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP unanimously approved Romania's position as regards the developments in South East Asia.

There is no doubt that the solving of problems among socialist countries by political, negotiated means exclusively is a major requirement that meets the vital interests of the peoples, of socialist construction.

At the same time, this is a duty to all socialist states, to all communist parties, to communists in all countries, to all democratic, progressive forces in the world, to all those who militate for the socialist transformation of society and are vitally interested in the enhancement and strengthening of the prestige of socialism, as example and model to be followed.

With good reason, socialism and peace are said to be inseparable and the peaceful settlement of disagreements and differences is a major demand of the cause of peace and international detente, a lofty duty that meets the peoples' trust in the capability of socialism to build a better and juster world, freed of the nightmare of wars, a world in which friendship and collaboration among all nations should reign, the steady flourishing of human civilization being thus ensured.

Undoubtedly, each successful step towards settling and solving pending problems, towards extinguishing the hotbeds of conflict and developing constructive dialogues, will be hailed with satisfaction by public opinion, by the friends of the countries concerned, by all peace-loving peoples, declaring peace, detente, understanding and collaboration.

The consistent promotion of the new principles, as a solid groundwork of the relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration with all socialist countries is a firm and unflinching guideline pursued by Romania. Reiterating that guideline, the recent plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP established that Romania should further act consistently for the development of the relations of friendship with all socialist states, should not engage in blaming and labelling, shoulddo everything possible to contribute to surpassing differences, to constructively settling issues, to restoring trust and normalizing relations, to strengthening the unity and solidarity of all states that are building the new social system, of all communist and workers parties.

It is most obvious that this is not a "neutral" position. On the contrary, it is an active and militant stand, a consistently revolutionary attitude, of struggle for the general aims of socialism, for safeguarding its prestige and increasing its influence in the world.

The process of seeking new ways, of improving them, the very experience of the relations among socialist countries, have proved that the essence of these new interstate relations, completely opposed to the relations promoted by imperialism, lies in the strict observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and comradely assistance and international solidarity. These principles--taken as a unitary and indissoluble whole in which the alienation or disregard for one principle or element harm the whole aggregate--represent the solid foundation of the progress and strengthening of each and every socialist country, of evening their economic development levels, of building the unity of the socialist countries, of increasing the prestige and appeal of socialism in the world.

Under the present circumstances, the unity of the socialist countries is a decisive factor of the entire world revolutionary process, of strengthening the anti-imperialist front, of safeguarding world peace, of the destinies of mankind. It is the firm belief of the Romanian communists, of the entire Romanian people that working in the spirit of collaboration and solidarity, making the common and essential aspects prevail, placing unity above everything else, the socialist countries will make an ever more important contribution to these noble ideals, the newspaper writes in conclusion.

MORE ON 5 APR LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION IN BELGRADE

Discussion of Collective Leadership

LD061832 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Following Vidoje Zarkovic's report to today's session of the LCY Central Committee, the members of the Central Committee agreed that discussions should be held on the proposed conclusions and initiative by Comrade Tito, and that the conclusions should be adopted later by the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Supporting the proposed conclusions, the first speaker in the afternoon debate, Mika Spiljak, stressed that they contained and elaborated the essence of the idea on the further development of self-management and collective leadership and that they were flexible regarding their practical application.

Since Comrade Tito presented the idea about the further development of self-management and the collective leadership at our trade union federation congress, Spiljak said, not only did the congress enthusiastically welcome this but over 400 delegates in the debate even demanded that this idea be immediately implemented at the congress itself. Since the idea had to be elaborated and prepared for implementation, we opened the possibility already in the statute at the congress itself while in the resolution we laid down the obligation that we would immediately begin the elaboration and realization of the idea. Now, in the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia we are in a position to adopt a concrete decision and standing orders and to begin realization. There are no statutory obstacles to this, Spiljak stressed, but on the contrary we are obligated to elaborate and apply this idea.

Our idea is to elect from the existing Presidium, which we elect for 4 years, a different chairman every year for 1 year, every time from another republic or province. Thus, we would increase among the members of the Presidium the responsibility and the collective work of the entire Presidium, while the annual chairman would be the organizer of work, first among equals by his work and responsibility.

The Yugoslav socialist self-managing society, in its continuous and dynamic movement, has been so enriched with democratic transformations that we can also talk about Comrade Tito's latest initiative on collective work and responsibility exclusively from the point of view of this initiative which represents the charting of yet another deep revolutionary course in the continuity of the development of our socialist revolution, further humanization of all socioeconomic and political relations, Nikola Stojanovic said. Comrade Tito's initiative is historically significant because its spirit stems from the revolutionary identity of socialist self-management. Without the further promotion and democratization of work and raising of responsibility in all organs of sociopolitical organizations and institutions of the system, our relations could also, he stressed, under certain conditions be stunted and open the way to new forms of bureaucracy. The communists, working people and citizens of Bosnia-Hercegovina see in Comrade Tito's initiative the further consolidation of their constitutional position in associated labor and in society as a whole and thus also a powerful dam against all forms of nondemocracy and manipulations of the interests of the working class.

There is, however, oversimplification of the principles on collective work and responsibility as well as attempts to reduce them merely to a 1-year mandate of the president or rotating chairman, which is, true enough, the fundamental but not the only condition for the promotion of collective work and responsibility. Resistance will be extended, Stojanovic said, by dogmatic and technobureaucratic elements and forces and by careerist individuals who are burdened by the weight of obsolete habits.

Comrade Tito's initiative penetrates the fundamental processes of the struggle for the further development of self-management, the delegate system and the socialist self-managing democracy. This initiative means advocating the creation of truly democratic collective bodies which will consolidate self-management and the democratization of social relations and not the power of "collective leadership" in which relations are formally collective while inside it hierarchal steps, titles and relations are being established, Dusan Popovic said.

In the present ideopolitical activity we have been stressing two essential aspects: advocating the decisive implementation of Tito's initiative and the need for detailed preparations. This represents a dialectical whole. But, there have also been signs of splitting this dialectical unity, of overstressing problems in the preparations and some other issues, all of which unnecessarily slow down this progressive sociopolitical course.

In the past few months we have prepared ourselves in great detail for the implementation of Tito's initiative. We must continue to work on this and also manifest in our forthcoming action decisiveness in its implementation.

In implementing Comrade Tito's initiative, the problems in sociopolitical organizations, that is, in organs and forums, are different; they also vary from one sociopolitical organization to the other and they are also different in sociopolitical communities and delegate assemblies and their organs and bodies.

From the point of view of the ideopolitical action of the LCY this also represents the same unified struggle in the sociopolitical organizations and in sociopolitical communities. This demands that we formulate the same method and approach to the practical implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative.

In our approach to the practical implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative in sociopolitical organizations and sociopolitical communities there is an obvious difference. In my view, it has not been explained and I, therefore, consider that it would be useful to present at this session of the Central Committee the arguments for possible alternatives.

With reference to organs and forums in sociopolitical organizations, we advocate that one should start immediately with organizational, normative and cadre changes and with the implementation of the idea about a 1-year mandate of the president or rotating chairman. But, with reference to assemblies, organs and bodies of sociopolitical communities, the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative and the introduction of a 1-year mandate to the president or rotating chairman is being postponed for the next mandate period. In my view, this contains two methodological and even political procedures in implementing Comrade Tito's initiative: first, in organs and forums of sociopolitical organization the orientation is to implement this initiative immediately following detailed preparations.

Second, in assemblies, organs and bodies of sociopolitical communities our orientation is that even before we learn what constitutional changes are necessary in the republics, provinces and the federation this be postponed until the next mandate period. In so doing we accept in advance the possible postponement and delay in the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative even if it is shown that this is not necessary in such a significant part of our self-managing political system such as the assemblies of sociopolitical and self-managing interest communities and such as it is in the state power.

If we were to retain the same method and approach to the introduction of Comrade Tito's initiative in sociopolitical organizations and sociopolitical communities, then we would also in this section of the conclusions have to advocate that preparations be started immediately for the implementation of the idea about a 1-year mandate of the president or the rotating chairman.

Should the altered relevant provisions in [words indistinct] even before the end of this mandate, our conclusions should also make it possible for Comrade Tito's initiative to be implemented immediately in sociopolitical communities just as this is being done in a corresponding manner but, it goes without saying, different manner under specific conditions by the trade unions in the elections in basic and municipal organizations and by the Socialist Alliance in some republics. Should the changes of the relevant provisions in the constitutions demand that the elections be carried out first and that only this should then make it possible to implement the 1-year mandate in sociopolitical communities, then it is justified that the changes be carried out in the next mandate period. Seen as a whole we should be oriented toward finding possibilities to implement Comrade Tito's initiative and to oppose an approach which obscures the problems and which seeks obstacles in order to postpone solutions.

With such attitudes we would insure a unified ideopolitical approach by the LCY to the implementation of the idea of a 1-year mandate of the president or rotating chairman both in sociopolitical organizations as well as sociopolitical communities, while speedier or slower changes would take place exclusively because of practical circumstances, Dusan Popovic said.

Comrade Tito's initiative is also at the center of attention in organizations of the LCY in the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA]. Taking this initiative as their starting point, communists in the army are improving the existing forms of collective work and responsibility of all organs and organizations of the League of Communists in the army and are discovering new paths, abiding by the policy and practice of the LCY and applying these in army conditions, said Dane Petkovski.

All organs and organizations of the League of Communists in the army aspire to making collective in even greater measure those working bodies in which there is frank and critical discussion, in which standpoints are adopted and initiatives put forward on all ideopolitical questions concerning the development of the army and the activities of the organization of the League of Communists in the JNA. Measures are also being undertaken to affirm to an even greater degree the role of those commissions, working groups, conferences and other forms contributing to the greater and more direct involvement of members of the League of Communists in the work of organs of the League of Communists (?in the JNA).

Comrade Tito teaches us and demands that responsible officers must, in settling many questions, seek the opinions and proposals of the majority of officers and also of men before adopting decisions.

Tito thereby points out to us that such a method makes it incumbent upon officers to accept the best proposals, to take upon themselves responsibility for the decisions adopted, to develop the initiative and creativity of their associates and to develop their own independence and readiness to accept responsibility for the adopted decisions, which would make it possible in practice for the greatest possible number of people to be involved in the collegial form of work. In order that this might be implemented, Comrade Tito further points to the need for advisory bodies such as colleges, councils, commissions, working groups and the like to be formed whenever possible.

All these demands and standpoints of Comrade Tito are being successfully realized in the army. In the JNA today the institution of colleges functions from the ranks right up to the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and has great significance and plays a large role in making collective assessments and putting forward proposals to the commander in all important questions of the development of units. The system of the councils as advisory bodies is very well developed in the army.

At the Federal Secretariat for National Defense there is a military council composed of members of the College of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and army commanders, and when there are more general questions dealing with the importance of the armed forces, the commanders of the republican or provincial headquarters of the territorial defense also participate in the work of this council. In addition there is a council for scientific work in the SFRY Armed Forces which embraces a large number of scientific workers from civilian life; the main military technical council for mastery of weapons and equipment for the needs of the armed forces; commissions for inventions, innovations and so forth. There are also councils in all military schools and JNA clubs, military journals and papers. Considering the basic fact that our army is inherently revolutionary, socialist and popular, that the armed forces are formed from the working class of all nations and nationalities, the protector of the self-managing society, an integral part of our sociopolitical system, the army is thus integrated in all processes of development of our society.

Therefore all members of the army feel that they are active subjects in our political life and they conduct themselves as such. They do not isolate themselves within the army structure but live with the successes and difficulties of our socialist self-managing society, involving themselves in all spheres of the transformation of society. Thus the army is ideopolitically committed to and oriented toward the historic interest of the working class and its avant-garde, the LCY. With strict respect for the principle of subordination and single command as the fundamental factor on which relations rest in the JNA, the spirit and meaning of collective work upon which Comrade Tito lays such stress is being realized in the JNA through various methods, without any weakening of leadership and command, said Dane Petkovski.

There has been no topic since the eighth congress of Yugoslav trade unions which has been the subject of such broad interest, support and expectation, as Comrade Tito's initiative on the promotion of collective work and responsibility, further democratization and the sociopolitical relation in our country, said Zivan Vasiljevic.

What is particularly encouraging is the determination of all working people and citizens to insure that the implementation of the initiative incapacitates and hinders the phenomena of bureaucratic-technocratic attitudes, pretensions to leadership and the like, which hamper the further democratization of our socialist self-managing system.

Of course, Vasiljevic continued, it will not be easy to alter the existing situation in cases where there do not as yet exist real and constructive dialog, or where hierarchic relations are particularly apparent, where people are more apt to look above themselves, in the expectation of the standpoints of higher organs and forums, than to their own environment.

We must understand Tito's initiative, Vasiljevic said, also as a demand for us to carry out certain changes in the system of recompense while particular social functions are being carried out, where, of course, it is not only the president or the rotating chairman who is involved. If we do not want to increase the professional political cadre we must make some changes in this respect. Consistent implementation of the essence of the initiative, Vasiljevic said, presupposes in addition to understanding and a uniform ideological approach toward its realization the corresponding cadre complements of forums, organs and bodies at all levels starting with the community. It is certainly possible that the present cadre complement could in certain cases give rise to particular problems in implementing the action, for at the time of election too little account was taken of genuine collective work, and frequently the most important thing was to settle the so-called top people. However, Tito's initiative brings all this out into the light of day.

In constituting the function of the current chairman in accordance with Comrade Tito's initiative, we must consider the difficulties which will arise most frequently in overcoming the practice which has hitherto been adhered to, the professional character of the presidential function in municipal sociopolitical organizations. We must overcome the present variances between working and sociopolitical functions. We should achieve this by further promoting collective work and by further deprofessionalizing sociopolitical work. Therefore, we must now create the conditions for cadres elected to political functions to be able to work on two fronts, that is, to realize the necessary working contact with their labor environment in associated labor [word indistinct] their political functions. It will be necessary to seek appropriate elastic solutions, said Franjo Varga.

Concluding the third session of the LCY Central Committee, Branko Mikulic stressed, among other things, that the debate at this session had reconfirmed that Comrade Tito's initiative has the full support of the members of the League of Communists, of the working class, of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia,

In the effort to adopt the best possible conclusions, many suggestions were put forward at the session which must be taken into consideration when the conclusions are put into their final form. The adoption of new proposals, suggestions, and the opening of questions upon which standpoints must be taken up in order to realize Comrade Tito initiatives in as consistent a way as possible, will contribute to the all-round review of all aspects of this, our important task, Mikulic said.

Branko Mikulic added that when differences in opinions on particular concrete questions arise in the League of Communists, it is necessary to increase awareness of this so that, until positions have been adopted, we will patiently expand our views upon them and have a correct, democratic attitude toward these proposals and initiatives in accordance with the relations functioning in the LCY and in our society. This will contribute to stimulating creative efforts so that the best possible standpoints may be adopted with regard to the realization of Comrade Tito's initiative.

I propose that, as we decided before the beginning of the debate, the Presidium of the Central Committee should work on the decisions in accordance with the suggestions put forward at this session and should adopt them and submit them to the members of the Central Committee.

This proposal was adopted.

The Central Committee also adopted standpoints for the ideopolitical activity of the organs, organizations and members of the LCY in connection with topical questions of the further development and realization of the nonalined policy which were discussed in the first part of the third session of the LCY Central Committee.

Zarkovic Report to Session

LD061212 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1218 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Report by Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at an LCY Central Committee session on 5 April]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Comrade Tito's initiative concerning promoting collective work and responsibility is an expression of the dynamic development and constant democratization of our society. Like all of Tito's previous initiatives, it stimulates the further democratization and socialization of political decisionmaking and overall relations in the League of Communists and society. The implementation of this initiative, which has met with the powerful support of the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations, our working people and self-management, state and political organs, will insure the continuity of the most vital content of our socialist revolution, opening prospects and visions of the further necessary changes in the spirit of our generally accepted socialist self-management course and its method of realization. In all our republics and provinces concrete preparations for this important task have been in full swing. Intensive discussions are being conducted in municipal, provincial and central committees of the League of Communists and in the leaderships of all sociopolitical organizations, with the active participation and democratic cooperation of all other organized forces.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium also discussed this at its session on 20 February this year. As you are aware, on that occasion we concluded that the focus of the activity of the organizations and organs of the League of Communists should be on the fullest possible understanding of the ideopolitical essence and meaning of Comrade Tito's initiative so that the basic attention of all social factors would be directed to those important questions on which socialist self-management democracy and collective work depend. Proceeding from the importance of Comrade Tito's initiative for the further development of the political system of socialist self-management and, in particular, for the development of the delegate system, and from the need for uniform ideopolitical foundations in the concrete everyday activity of communists in the development of collective work and responsibility and the introduction of the 1-year mandate for the president or chairman, the Presidium proposed to the Central Committee that it examine the experiences and conclusions which would provide further stimuli and directions for continued activity in these questions.

Even though revolutions are, as Karl Marx stated, the locomotives of history, there has not been one revolution which has not been led or whose course has not been directed by certain forces of social consciousness. The outcome and continuity of the gains of the revolutionary class struggles are the main measure of the capability of the organized forces of social and class consciousness to respond to their historical role.

In this respect, the paths of many revolutions are, as we know, diverse, and the fate of the idea of collective management of social affairs is thereby different. All this has depended on the class characteristics of the main social bearers of the revolution, the essence of the class which comprised its leading social force and of the ideotheoretical points of departure taken by its vanguard conscious forces.

The bourgeoisie, as the owning and exploiting class, provided an important contribution to the development of democratic ideas. Bourgeois political theory, resting on the class interest of the bourgeoisie, naturally had to be pragmatic. Depending on the practical needs of the bourgeois class and its various parts, bourgeois political theories were constructed. Restricted by this framework, these theories reduced democracy to formalism; teaching, in the manner of medieval political thought, that politics rested on dynasties or elites.

However, despite this and similar warnings by Marx and Lenin, the very strong developments of bureaucratic monopolism in social relations, serious social upheavals and traumas caused by the failure to respect the consistent democratic course of socialist revolution, and dramatic and even tragic denouncements in the relations of bureaucratized teams are familiar in the history of socialism.

In the League of Communists of Yugoslavia the fact was perceived and taken into account that revolution, because of its aims and the conditions in which it is operating, gives rise to its own bureaucracy and that not even its vanguard or other political organizations are immune to this. The bureaucratic tendency is a form, indeed a logical form, of the contradictory process of the development and adoption of social production and the entire system of the conditions of social production which concerns the material, social and cultural progress of the worker-producers themselves. While this is the case, we are, however, at the same time aware that there remains the continuous need for a critical attitude on the part of the revolution toward itself, its own gains and achievements, the relations which it is creating to achieve its own progress, and, therefore, the relations in its own subjective forces.

With the results thus far in the development of self-management, our society has gained its own socioeconomic structure, its own self-management socioeconomic soul, which has enabled it to develop more and more, freely and independently, on the basis of the objective internal laws of the socioeconomic relations of socialist self-management; to rest on and function in the initiative and self-management role of the working people and to place on the agenda with increasing success questions whose resolution deepens democratism.

The monopolization of social and political life, regardless of what form, has nothing in common with the democratic system of socialist self-management. All the decisions in this system must be reached with the participation of the self-management organized working people and citizens, and in the conditions of a constructive atmosphere, critical reexamination and the joint construction of standpoints. Socialist self-management gives practical expression to the Marxist postulate: So that no one should rule, all must rule; delegate relations are the creative application of this postulate in the entire political system of socialist self-management.

This initiative by Tito, like similar ones on previous occasions, provides an outline of the basis of the firm revolutionary unity of the movement and at the same time helps to reveal the future of current efforts and those in the coming period to insure the development of all those democratic gains of our revolution which were conceived as early as the armed struggle and developed in the entire postwar socialist construction.

At the same time, this initiative expresses the profound essential difference between Tito's demand for the further strengthening and development of collective work, decision-making and responsibility and for the curbing of tendencies and manifestations of bureaucratism, careerism, leadership tendencies and other unhealthy ambitions, and other such similar demands in societies which are not founded on socialist self-management production relations. The meaning of Tito's demand in our society is the overcoming of these and similar tendencies in order to strengthen self-management and the genuine democratization of social relations, and not to strengthen power and influence for a group of comrades from the collective leadership.

Our delegate system is, historically speaking, the most complete institutional realization of the aspiration to collective labor and conduct of social affairs. By the nature of the relations in all its factors, it presupposes and demands collective work and decisionmaking. It eliminates indirect democracy precisely because neither delegations nor delegates have absolute authority. Working people must, in principle, be the creators of decisions on all questions about which decisions are made in assemblies of socio-political communities and delegate bodies of self-managing communities. This, for us, is the basic criterion in the development of the delegate system. Every tendency toward individualistic conduct in the processes of delegate decisionmaking and contracting in the sense of individualistic and egoistic monopolization of delegate and political functions leads to a diminution of efficiency and to deformities in the delegate system. The struggle to develop and promote collective work, therefore, is simultaneously the struggle to develop and realize the delegate system, and vice versa. The delegate system negates the monopoly, power and influence of any forces outside the system.

By implementing Tito's initiative, we should overcome a number of weaknesses in all authentic democratic processes, should more decisively eliminate various elements and relics of the old political organization of society, and should create conditions for the complete political superstructure, primarily the processes of political decision-making, to be in all essence the genuine expression of the indirect power of the working class and other working people.

Inevitably, and very easily, alienated income forms the basis for bureaucratic and technocratic monopolies and for the alliance between them; for the usurpation of the self-management rights of working people; for pretentions to leadership and various forms of manipulation of the interests of the working people and of the nations and nationalities. In the same way, wherever the flow of the delegate system is interrupted, broader scope is offered for all these phenomena, for strengthening the centers of political power and the bureaucratic omnipotence of political forums and of the individuals in them. Therefore, a reliable and permanent defense against all such phenomena and tendencies can only be created by a decisive struggle for the power of the workers over the results of their total current and past labor and their control of the processes of social reproduction, for the development of the economic system of associations of labor and resources under the control of the workers, and for the fullest possible realization of the essence of the delegate system at all levels of decisionmaking.

To judge from all accounts, greater efforts on the part of all more conscious forces, to strengthen collective labor and decisionmaking are essential for the following reasons: First, in order that management organs in basic self-managing organizations and communities will become organized and developed in their work so that they may truly represent genuine delegate organs; second, in order that in all self-management organizations the links between both delegates in these organs and delegations and delegates in assemblies of sociopolitical and self-managing interest communities and their delegate base are organized and structured as rationally as possible.

In this light and from the point of view of promoting collective work, the democratization of decisionmaking and the elimination of intermediary groups [posrednicke grupe] as well as manifestations of manipulation, the linking of delegations (?is of exceptional importance). In our practice this process is progressing slowly. Organizational solutions keeping with the spirit of the delegate system are still insufficient in number or inadequate. The resolution of the 11th congress stressed that "conferences of delegations, which must be put to greater use, are one of the forms of this linking," but this concrete principle is being implemented slowly.

The meaning of linking of delegations lies in insuring that the working people themselves and their communities understand what their joint interest is, and that this is not imposed upon them by technobureaucratic and other forces.

I would go so far as to say that the linking of delegations is a profoundly original democratic form of organization in our self-managing socialist society. Through this, in the conscious functioning of self-management associations and their delegations, there are established all those links in their life, activities and interests toward which they are directed by objective socieconomic natural laws which function inexorably. The most profound essence of the process of linking of delegations lies in this. We must develop these processes in an even more decisive way, all the more so because, due to the conditions in which the natural laws of socialist goods production function and the ways in which they are manifested today, technobureaucratic and other conservative forces find scope and opportunity to monopolize and control working people, to curb and conceal the objectively given links between the interests of working people and their self-managing and sociopolitical communities. These forces therefore also break the process of linking of delegations. The slow progress of these processes is also one of the main causes for the slow linking of organizations of associated labor on income bases for the sake of mastering the processes of social reproduction as a whole, and for the sake of more rapid increase in labor productivity, as was noted at the last session of the LCY Central Committee. This also encourages the slow elimination of phenomena in which decisions prepared by technobureaucratic forces--even in the form of self-management agreements--are used to make group and regional interests absolute, to preserve privileges acquired during the acquisition of income independent of the results of labor and productivity and so forth.

Today, when we must increase our efforts to promote collective work and responsibility and to further democratize sociopolitical relations, it is exceptionally important that the organizations of the League of Communists and all sociopolitical organizations should, together with working people, give the most concrete possible critical review of the experience gained in the realization of the delegate system and their own activities within it. Taking this as their starting point, they should focus their action on those points which will make possible the development of delegate relations at the highest level and will thus contribute to the more rapid elimination of those initial weaknesses which are still apparent. Within this framework, the promotion of linking of delegates and delegations is undoubtedly of great significance. For example, the delegate who has been elected by a large number of delegations--and this is the case with all, except for delegates in larger local communities--can maintain with all delegations a permanent working link and can bear coordinated and clear standpoints only through the linking of delegations. Without this, he functions as the classical political representative.

Sometimes, because of a lack of consideration of the essence, and as a result of surrendering to the force of inertia and tradition, and sometimes also because of fear of weakening or loss of monopoly positions, criticisms and fears arise that this kind of affirmation and development of collective work and decisionmaking will weaken the efficiency of our system. The truth is precisely the opposite. These dangers will be more real to the extent that the principle of collective work is implemented partially, formally and inconsistently as a basis for the reproduction of relations and the system of self-management socialist democracy. The technocratic consciousness of efficiency is limited by time and place and is blind to the human and truly revolutionary dimension of efficiency. Efficiency is so essential for self-management socialist society, but the measure of true efficiency contained in it is in the liberation of labor and the overcoming of all forms of alienation, and also in the socialization of all spheres of social activity and the strengthening of freedom and equality of the people and nations. Self-management, collective labor and decisionmaking constitute that system of relations which permits the more efficient resolution of contradictions and problems in seeking society's more rapid progress.

The organized presence of the League of Communists in the Socialist Alliance is a new factor and is insufficiently utilized, but is of great significance for the creative action of members of the League of Communists as individuals existing in the Socialist Alliance on the same basis as other working people. I would even dare to assert, without explaining it more extensively, that the significance of League of Communists delegations in the Socialist Alliance will increase even more with time. That is why we must devote more attention to it in the League of Communists, precisely now when we are developing collective work and decisionmaking. This is one of the preconditions for the further strengthening of political work and responsibility as a whole.

In the period between the 10th and 11th congresses we were very much involved in reaching and implementing decisions on the self-management organization of associated labor, self-management interests organization, the delegate system and the ordering of relations in the republic, provinces and federation on the basis of self-management agreementmaking and so forth. All this also changed relations in the commune to a great extent and changed its position and role in society.

Comrade Tito's initiative has stimulated comprehensive discussions on organization, functioning, efficiency and in general on the place and role of executive organs and administrative organs in all sociopolitical communities in our political system. It is a general conclusion that all organs must be more open in their work toward the influence of workingpeople, their self-management communities and the total social consciousness in conceiving and realizing policy.

Collective work must also become fully manifest in this sphere--cadre policy must be carried outpublicly and with the critical assessment of every individual's and every forum's results. The excessive power of individuals or groups in carrying out cadre policy inevitably favors the existence of kowtowing, opportunism, careerism, speculation by groups and so forth.

The further strengthening of collective work and responsibility also seeks a more consistent realization of the principle of rotation and change in cadre policy in the League of Communists and in all structures of society. An inconsistent and excessively restrictive application of this principle, of course, is partially responsible for bureaucratism, leadership tendencies, careerism and so forth.

We must also call for a more decisive and consistent application of the principle of devolution of political functions. Practice has confirmed that the simultaneous holding of several key political positions--beyond the needs of the functioning of the delegate system--often leads objectively to the strengthening of the position of the individual, which is disproportionate to his contribution to the successful work of organs and forums.

Political professionalism is directly linked with self-management cadre policy, and this has been discussed widely by us recently. In past discussions, as well as in practice, two sorts of extremes have become apparent: One is the frontal opposition to the professional execution of political functions, and the other is support for extreme professionalization. We are still a political society and will remain so for a long time. This also necessitates professional execution of certain political functions. However, the essence of the matter here is not a question of quantity--although that is also important--but of quality. There is an indisputable need to struggle as resolutely as possible for the realization of the decisions of the 11th congress on the deprofessionalization of sociopolitical work and the elimination of tendencies of expansion and reproduction of political professionalism by returning cadres to associated labor at the end of their mandate in political functions. But we must also demand that the professional execution of political duties be a function of self-management, that is, democratism and self-management instruments and the struggle for them should prevent monopoly commanding positions in society from arising and being reproduced as a result of political professionalism.

The results of the efforts of our society toward the democratization of total relations within it and in particular toward the promotion of collective work and responsibility also depend most directly on the method of organization and the work of leading organs and forums. Where they are separated from their delegate base, where the public nature of their work is incomplete, where nonforum decisionmaking is prevalent, where individual members of the forum occupy positions of real leadership while others are transformed into their colleagues and where individual isolated factors of public functions exceed the bounds of constitutional and statutory authority and so forth, it is difficult not only to insure democratism in work and collective decisionmaking in these organs and forums but it is also difficult to develop a successful struggle for the continued democratization of total relations in society and the development of the delegate system.

By taking measures to promote collective work and responsibility and by introducing the 1-year mandate, our society must decisively break with vestiges of individualism in political decisionmaking. This means strengthening collective work and decisionmaking, which implies joint and full personal responsibility of every member of organs and forums. Collective work makes it possible for every member of organs and forums to participate on an equal footing in the process of adopting and implementing decisions. It requires his full direct and personal responsibility, both for immediate assignments and tasks entrusted to him and for the overall work and decisionmaking of the organs and forums of which he is a member. Collective work also implies a democratic organization of work and decisionmaking by forums and organs consisting of several members and a more equitable distribution of commitments, rights and assignments in them.

We require the kind of relations in political bodies and organs and between them which will be as close as possible to the nature of our self-management production relations and which will develop as much as possible, as indeed will our overall political superstructure, in their image and appearance.

Income, as we know, is not a hierarchal production relation. It is not achieved or distributed hierarchaly. Just as income, and the system of income, offers to individuals and their self-management and sociopolitical communities the conditions and possibilities for carrying out their creative capabilities in the production and distribution of new values, similar opportunities should also be offered to them by collective work and the democratization of relations in carrying out political functions and in participating in the adoption of political decisions and the management of the business of society. Because of this, collective labor in no case reduces either the significance or the role of greater knowledge and creativity. Neither is its aim to eliminate differences in the individual contribution or authority of cadres or to reduce all values to some kind of average. Such egalitarianism, simplification and political anonymity occurs as a result of political monopolism and the leadership tendencies characteristic of it, careerism and other aspects of usurpation and alienation. In collective work, authority and prestige should flow from ability, work and contribution, and not from the function itself.

In the proposed conclusions which the LCY Central Committee Presidium has prepared in cooperation with the central and provincial committees, it is noted that the LCY and republican and provincial League of Communists statutes permit--with suitable changes and supplements to standing orders and the adoption of other documents--the transition to the implementation of the principle of the 1-year mandate for the presidents or rotating chairmen of LCY municipal, provincial and republican organs. It is proposed that the central and provincial committees take it upon themselves to adopt concrete activity programs to promote collective work and responsibility in League of Communists organs and to establish the dynamics of preparation for the 1-year mandate of the new president or rotating chairman. The LCY Central Committee Presidium should coordinate this activity. According to the proposed conclusions, the communists in all sociopolitical organizations are also obligated to insure that in their organs, ranging from the municipality to the federation, programs concerning this activity are adopted and stands passed on the introduction of the 1-year mandate of the president and the chairman. The same task is also placed before the communists and before the presidencies of the socialist republics and provinces and (?other) state organs where it is felt that the 1-year mandate should be applied. Emphasis is placed on the particular task of insuring that the study of the possibilities and methods of applying the principle of the 1-year mandate in the assemblies of sociopolitical communities, its organs and bodies and other organs, social organizations and communities is tackled in an organized way.

Regarding the dynamics of introducing the 1-year mandate, the starting point in the proposed conclusions is as follows: In the organs and forums in which the change in the existing norms is not linked with constitutional changes, organizational and cadre preparations and the implementation of the principle of the 1-year mandate must be tackled at once; Where the introduction of the 1-year mandate for the president and the chairman would require preliminary changes in appropriate constitutional stipulations, the proposed changes must be prepared and adopted before the expiration of this mandate in order to enable these organs and bodies in the forthcoming mandate period to be constituted in the new way.

The conclusions stressed the need to insure that the activities for the study and preparation of proposed constitutional changes are implemented as soon as possible, with the proviso that the approach to these changes should be confined to questions directly linked with implementing the initiative on the 1-year mandate. This orientation with regard to the range and dynamic of constitutional changes is motivated by the political assessment of the LCY Central Committee Presidium that at this time our society does not require a discussion on broader constitutional changes and that it would be politically inexpedient for these changes to be prepared and implemented rashly regardless of the fact that in terms of their range they will be restricted to some organizational questions, the composition of the organs and the duration of the mandate of the president.

In all (?discussions) so far [words indistinct] the need for changes in the duration of the mandate of self-management and business organs in organizations of associated labor. Comrade Tito did not raise this question at the trade union congress either. This was resolved by the recent law on associated labor which established that the mandate of all members of workers' councils is 2 years and which provided for the establishment of collegiate business organs where necessary. Accordingly, in organizations of associated labor, all attention must be focused on the implementation of the law on associated labor as a whole, on the consolidation of efficiency in the work and responsibilities of self-management and business organs, and on successful implementation of the tasks on the plans of economic stabilization and the growth of labor productivity. What is particularly important today is that the League of Communists should create the conditions in which self-management business organs in associated labor can involve themselves as intensely as possible in the development of the strategy of long-term socioeconomic development, in associating labor and resources, and in improving the planning and market system and others. This will insure and encourage social progress in other areas of social life as well, and it will also strengthen workers' self-management in the leading positions of the working class in our society.

Moreover, the view prevails that there is no need for changes in the duration of the mandate of the organs in the councils of local communities. All attention must be focused on the consistent implementation of the constitutional role of the local community, on the fullest possible development of the democratic method of work and decisionmaking within it, and on as efficient as possible implementation of the functions of its organs and bodies. There is also a consensus of opinion that the duration of the mandate of the secretaries and of the secretariats of the basic organizations of the League of Communists does not have to be changed for the time being and that their responsibility as executive organs but not as leaderships has to be increased. A similar conclusion can also apply to basic organization of other sociopolitical organizations.

It is the task of communists to resolutely oppose, by organized ideopolitical action, bureaucratic-technocratic resistance to the realization of Comrade Tito's initiative on the promotion of collective work and responsibility, as well as to oppose all tendencies which lead to its simplification--by reducing it to merely organizational changes--and to oppose distortions of its essence.

Communists should also prevent--by adopting practical measures and tasks which arise out of Tito's initiative--the manifestation of phenomena of hesitation and procrastination, improvisation of rashness. Similarly, it would also be wrong and harmful to reduce the practical implementation of the initiative merely to changes in people with certain functions. We must oppose tendencies leading to a stereotyped application of the mandate period in every organ and body, and avoid entering into the heart of the matter in the same way.

There are various ideas, movements and attempts in the world today to change the position of man at work and in society. Various forms of participation, joint decisionmaking, industrial democracy and so forth are being introduced. In some places these are uncontrolled movements, and in others more or less organized and rational actions, but everywhere they are in general directed against the restricted possibilities for the creative fulfillment of the working man. In the sphere of economic relations today, he is paralyzed and limited by private ownership or state-hierarchal relations in the management of production and distribution and in the sphere of sociopolitical relations by party-political monopolism, whether of one or more parties. In all these situations, decisionmaking about the conditions of human life and labor and the development of society is in the hands of alienated social and political forces--organs and centers. That is why a crisis of distrust in more or less all systems is appearing in the world. There is also skepticism as to whether Yugoslavia will have the strength to maintain its course.

Comrade Tito's initiative is an encouragement to revolutionary-democratic forces, one more Yugoslav contribution toward approaching and reevaluating a Marxist-Leninist concept of democracy. It is a contribution to continuing to chart the path by which we overcome political alienation and the contradictions of the socioeconomic and political system, and by means of which we can open up the possibilities for the carrying out of the necessary political decisions to become an authentic socialist and democratic process, an authentic democratic process of socialism.

VJESNIK Review of Nonalinement

AU111505 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 7 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[Tomislav Butorac commentary: "Nonalinement and Big Powers"]

[Text] Since for the purpose of this commentary it is possible to single out only one idea from the plenary session of the LCY Central Committee which (on Thursday in Belgrade) discussed nonalinement, I have decided to discuss the idea which Comrade Tito stated long ago and which some circles in various parts of the world stubbornly refuse to understand. The nonalined countries are not against the big powers but rather against policies from a position of force. Is there anything more natural and more human than to oppose force?

The nonalined countries are not a priori and in general against this or that big power merely because it is a big power. But they condemn any demonstration of force regardless of whether it is an armed intervention and the imposition of one's own ideas and practical solutions by the force of arms or only threats and saber rattling along foreign borders or coasts with the intention of forcing this or that solution, action or orientation.

Thus, we do not oppose a priori every action of big powers or of any other powers. Nor do we subscribe a priori and blindly to saying to anyone that whatever he does is good, even though this would be perhaps an easier course. Rather we decide in favor of appraising each individual action separately, no matter who is responsible.

Nonalinement does not represent a third bloc, as former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in his time characterized this movement and then tried to impose his own definition on others. The nonalined countries are not a bloc because they do not have an army or a joint command or any other characteristic bloc organizational structures. Nor are they an appendage, a natural ally or a reserve force of one or another bloc, as the bloc-alined countries and, unfortunately, also some members of the nonalined movement that have more or less linked themselves with the individual blocs or big powers for their own individual, temporary and narrow interests, have lately tried to aline them with blocs.

The member countries of the movement--or, at least, a large majority of them--believe that the world no longer needs any hot or cold wars or any total or limited or any other kind of wars; nor does it need any bloc rivalry and alinement. They believe that the division of the world into blocs should not become firmly cemented and should not be perpetuated, preserved or strengthened. On the contrary, they believe that this division must be overcome, weakened and abolished. They not only oppose the bloc division of the world but any division and, thus, also the division of their movement into "a 'progressive' part linked with one bloc and a 'conservative' part linked with another bloc or, according to another ideological orientation, a division of countries into those close to the so-called free world and the countries linked with the so-called authoritarian world. There is no need to try and prove that either of these two divisions would be the beginning of the end both of the movement and the policy of nonalinement. No quasi-democratic, revolutionary or any other phrases can hide the essence of this matter." (Josip Vrhovec in his introductory report).

In recent years, we have frequently experienced occasions on which the imposition of some solutions by force has been justified by various high-sounding phrases or by the defense of this or that interest of one or another bloc within its sphere of interest. We have heard many theories about defending the free world and about the struggle for human rights. The theories of limited sovereignty have been revived from time to time. We know about the transparent appeals by the alleged internally healthy and revolutionary forces for assistance in saving the country and the revolution. The world has been subjected many times to justifications of armed interventions by presenting them as defensive counterattacks (which end with the conquest of nearly an entire country), that is, justifications which are incredible to the point of being ridiculous.

Those who view the contemporary world from their own bloc positions, who believe that peace is preserved by the arms race and the stockpiling of arms and who propagandize the views that only those living in the countries of the so-called socialist bloc struggle for socialism or--on other side of the coin--that only the so-called free Western countries struggle for human rights and that these human rights are exclusively violated in other parts of the world, want to neutralize the nonalined countries, destroy their unity and wish to make them conform with the interests of one or the other side, emphasizing the differences between the nonalined countries in their ideologies, sizes, wealth, power, traditions and, most recently, in religions. They divide them in all possible manners to break them up and draw them to their own side.

Instead of the present world of war and various other conflicts, of rivalry and rearmament and of strengthening of the old and conquest of new spheres of influence, instead of a world of economic and all othe kinds of inequality, instead of a world of imposition of one's own ideas and models and of threats to the freedom of others and of hegemony of all kinds, the nonalined countries must strive for a world of peace and of peaceful settlement of disputes, for a world without arms stockpiles, for the freedom, autonomy and independence of peoples, for cooperation in all fields on the basis of equality and especially for more just economic relations between peoples. [paragraph continues]

Briefly, the nonalined countries are in favor of making joint efforts to create a better life for all and not only for chosen peoples, for all and not only for members of this or that bloc or of this or that ideological, religious, racial or any other affiliation.

We know that at this time a dissolution of the blocs is out of the question. A demand of this kind simply would not be realistic under contemporary conditions. But this does not mean that we should not aspire toward creating a world in which blocs and everything that blocs represent and include will become unnecessary. We must change the world and create such a world in which blocs will become superfluous and will disappear on their own.

GLIGORIJEVIC HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS WITH CUBAN OFFICIAL

LD111852 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 11, (TANJUG)--Slobodan Gligorijevic, Yugoslav Federal Executive Council member and co-chairman of the Yugoslav-Cuban Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, today received Hector Rodriguez Llompart, member of the Cuban Government and chairman of the State Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries. Discussed on this occasion was bilateral economic cooperation and possibilities for promoting cooperation. Llompart is leaving Yugoslavia this afternoon.

JCP DELEGATION ENDS VISIT, SEEN OFF BY DURUTOVIC

LD111724 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1132 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A delegation of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP], led by Tomio Nishizawa, deputy chairman of the JCP Central Committee Presidium, which has been visiting our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left Belgrade today. The JCP delegation was seen off at Surcin Airport by Svetozar Durutovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

BULGARIAN DELEGATION DISCUSSES LOCAL BORDER TRADE

AU102135 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Apr 79 p 4 AU

[Text] Strumica, 6 April, TANJUG--An economic delegation of the Blagoevgrad Okrug led by Pancho Ivanov, deputy minister for internal trade of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and chairman of the Bulgarian delegation to the Mixed Group for Cooperation in the Border Area between the SFRY and Bulgaria, visited Strumica today. Bulgarian businessmen had talks with the sociopolitical and economic workers of the Strumica and Delcevo communes. Stojan Savin, president of the Yugoslav delegation to the Mixed Group for Cooperation in the Border Area, participated in the talk for the Yugoslav side.

In the talks it was said that the border traffic between the two countries should amount to over $10 million in both directions this year, and that this is below the possibilities of the two countries. The readiness was expressed to expand this cooperation and to place it on long-term foundations.

ALBANIAN WATERPOWER ENGINEERING GROUP VISITS KOSOVO

LD102310 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1557 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Pristina--The members of the Commission for Waterpower Engineering of the -- Socialist People's Republic of Albania, who participated in the meeting of the Yugoslav-Albanian Interstate Commission for Waterpower Engineering in Belgrade, have arrived on a 2-day visit to Kosovo.

During their stay in the province, the Albanian guests will visit waterpower engineering projects and cultural-historical monuments.

ALBANIAN DELEGATION DISCUSSES POWERLINE CONSTRUCTION

LD102228 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1824 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Pristina, April 10 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Chamber of Economy of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo and representatives of "Mineralimpex" of Tirana have discussed in Pristina possibilities of constructing a long-distance transmission line to transmit electric power from the hydro-electric power plant at Firz, Albania, to Kosovo.

The two sides, it was announced, assessed that the realization of this undertaking would be of common economic interest. It was decided to adopt the final decision after analysing the technical aspect of the construction of the transmission line.

HODZA CHAIRS SFRY PRESIDENCY SESSION; REPORTS ADOPTED

AU101524 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Apr 79 AU

[Text] We have received a report that a session of the SFRY Presidency was held under the chairmanship of Fadilj Hodza in Belgrade today. Highest officials of the federation also participated in the session.

The session adopted a report of the SFRY Presidency on certain problems of socio-economic development, on the situation and problems in all-people's defense and social self-protection, on the protection of the constitutional system and on Yugoslavia's foreign policy and international position. The report will be submitted to Yugoslavia's Assembly.

A report on the participation of Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, as an envoy of the president of the republic at the inauguration of the presidents of Venezuela and Brazil was also adopted. A report on the participation of Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency, as an envoy of the president of the republic at the ceremonies held in connection with the final departure of the British Armed Forces from Malta was also adopted.

The session also discussed and adopted reports of the Presidency commissions on their work in 1978, that is, the Commission for Organizational Matters, the Commission for Amnesty and the Commission for Decorations.

The Presidency relieved Slavko Kuhar, former general secretary of the SFRY Presidency, of his post in connection with his appointment to a new post.

TALKS CONTINUE ON LOCATION OF SECOND NUCLEAR POWERPLANT

AU112137 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Apr 79 p 16 AU

[Text] Zagreb, 9 April, TANJUG--No location has yet been chosen for the second nuclear powerplant which will be built jointly by the Socialist Republic of Croatia and Slovenia. According to Eng Stanko Manestar, member of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly and republican secretary for urban development, housing and communal affairs, there is already a delay in making a decision on the location, but the Executive Council will not adopt any decision prior to obtaining the views of the broadest possible circle of experts and other interested people.

Manestar made this statement today in a talk with journalists held in connection with the second conference on protection of the Adriatic, which will begin in Hvar on 11 April.

IRAQI JOURNALIST INTERVIEWS YUGOSLAV ENERGY OFFICIAL

JN111605 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1348 GMT 11 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Belgrade, 11 April--Stojan Matkaliev, member of the SFRY Committee for Energy and Industry, has praised the developing economic cooperation between Iraq and Yugoslavia.

In an exclusive interview with an INA correspondent in Belgrade today, Matkaliev said that Yugoslavia is convinced that the policy of the Western monopolist oil companies has led to the oil price increases recently approved by OPEC. This policy is based on exploitation, he added.

Matkaliev explained that he expects the overall annual oil production in Yugoslavia this year to reach about 4.4 million tons, an increase of about 300,000 tons over last year's output.

The minister said that Yugoslavia's annual oil requirements are about 17 million tons. Referring to the current oil prospecting operations in the Adriatic Sea, the minister said that signs indicate the existence of oil and gas sources.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF 1978 ECONOMIC OPERATIONS ANNOUCED

AU111733 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Apr 79 p 6 AU

[D.V. report]

[Summary] At a regular press conference yesterday Anton Polajner, director general of the Social Accounting Service, said that the financial results of economic operations last year were favorable. In 1978 social production increased by 27 percent, overall income by 28 percent and net income by 25 percent as compared with 1977. These figures are somewhat higher because of a changed accounting system, but nonetheless the increase is still rather significant.

The share of organizations of associated labor in the distribution of income was reduced from 62.8 percent to 60 percent this year, while the share of other participants in the distribution of income increased and totaled 38 percent.

The four main items, which account for 93 percent--or 225 billion dinars--of all non-economic allocations of income, are: Common expenditures led by the self-managing interest communities which cost 125 billion dinars, followed by interest on loan and banking provisions totaling 50 billion dinars, taxes and contributions for general social needs amounting to some 30 billion dinars and insurance premiums totaling 11.8 billion dinars. Funds for common and general expenditures increased 28 percent. Despite the reduced share of accumulation in income, investments increased 35 percent.

Losses have remained at approximately the same level as in 1977 and amounted to some 14.2 billion dinars.

KOSOVO ECONOMIC CHAMBER NOTES NEGATIVE ECONOMIC TRENDS

AU021635 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Apr 79 AU

[Text] The Assembly of the Kosovo Economic Chamber has discussed the economic trends in the province and the implementation by associated labor of this year's tasks in the economy. Here is a report by Milisav Milic:

Instead of the planned 10 percent, Kosovo industrial production increased by only 1.8 percent last year. Fourteen industrial branches achieved lower production than planned. The planned increase of foreign trade, productivity, employment and investments was also not realized. The losses in Kosovo's economy last year reached 1.64 billion dinars. The economic situation in the province last year was bad.

In the first few months of this year, the situation in the economy has not improved. The Assembly of the Kosovo Economic Chamber assessed that the insufficient level of organization, inadequate use of existing plants and slow construction of new projects were the main causes for the production shortcomings. It was stressed that a stabilization of the economic trends continues to remain the strategic orientation and task.

However, the economic stabilization should be closely linked with the implementation of the law on associated labor. Bosko Despotovic, vice president of the Kosovo Economic Chamber, stressed that many weaknesses in the Kosovo economy could be removed by better work and a greater responsibility of all economic elements. It was concluded that what is needed are more radical changes in attitudes so that work and creativity could become the basic criteria for the value of every individual. In addition to this, strong emphasis should be placed on reducing expenditures within the framework of the realized income.

SERBIAN DEFENSE PREPARATIONS, CAPABILITIES REVIEWED

Interview With Serbian Commander

AU072019 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 7 Apr 79 AU

[Mijusko Tomic interview with Col Gen Rajko Tanaskovic, commander of the territorial defense of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia--presumably recorded]

[Text] Just like the people in all parts of our country, the working people and citizens of Serbia, in their organizations of associated labor, local communities, villages, schools and university faculties have understood the preparations for the country's defense as a task of primary importance. The fact that in peacetime we must organize and prepare the entire people to be able to successfully resist a possible aggressor is clear to all.

[Question] What represents the basic strength of our defense within the unified concept of all-people's defense of our peoples and nationalities?

[Answer] As you know, our armed forces are the backbone of the all-people's defense system. Our country and our community are making, among other things, enormous material efforts to prepare the armed forces for the tasks that would await them in a possible war. However, there is yet another essential element underlying our concept, the preparation of the entire people, as we say, of all social structures for an all-people's defensive war. This is true because it is quite certain that the armed forces cannot successfully wage and victoriously end a possible all-people's defensive war without the necessary preparations, for example, of the economy, education, organs of authority, the League of Communists and other subjective factors of society. It is precisely for this reason that what must occupy a central place in our attention, in addition to the armed forces, is the preparation of our entire society, and this preparation must be completely concrete and direct. Thus, everyone must know where he will go and what he will do in a possible all-people's defensive war. It is precisely in this manner that we are working. But all this must occupy a central place in our intensified attention and must be our daily concern and our permanent obligation. As I have said, it is not only a question of building up and equipping our armed forces, even though this is very important, but we must simultaneously wage a struggle along all lines and in all sectors for the firmness of our country and the strength of its defense in every respect and in every place.

[Question] Comrade General, how do you view the role of brotherhood and unity in Yugoslav society's preparations for the country's defense?

[Answer] Our fate depends on ourselves. This is a well-known thing, and this means that we are invincible if we are united, well organized and equipped and in other ways prepared for the country's defense. We have the great achievements of our war and revolution. It is not without good grounds that Comrade Tito warns and repeats in nearly every one of his public statements that we must guard and further cultivate and develop one of the greatest achievements of our war and revolution--our brotherhood and unity. In my opinion, the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities are not only vital prerequisites for the existence of self-managing Socialist Yugoslavia, but they also have an enormous strategic importance. The fact is that without the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities it would be impossible to successfully wage and victoriously end a possible all-people's defensive war. For this reason we must all be extraordinarily sensitive to all attacks against this, our most precious and greatest achievement of the war and the socialist revolution--brotherhood and unity. Naturally, we must be extraordinarily sensitive to all other phenomena such as dogmatism, liberalism, nationalism, separatism and so forth as well as to the promoters of these phenomena who, in alliance with foreign enemies, periodically and with greater or lesser intensity attack our society and our country.

SAWP Conference Committee Discussion

LD092254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The results achieved to date, and the present state of defense capability show that we are ready for the successful defense and protection of the independence, national, political and territorial integrity and sovereignty of our country, stressed Dragoslav Petrovic, chairman of the SAWP Republican Conference Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, at the session of the Presidium of the Serbian SAWP republican conference, devoted to the ability of SAWP organizations and conferences to act in the event of immediate danger of war, and in wartime.

The concept of all-people's defense and self-protection is being successfully implemented in all social environments, Petrovic said, and he emphasized that it is impossible to realize further qualitative progress in the mass military, self-protection and ideopolitical training of all strata of the population without the broadest possible involvement of all local SAWP organizations, that is, without the involvement of all forces of the front in these questions.

It was stated today that one of the most vital factors in the successful organization of defense is the awareness of working people and citizens of what they are defending, which social values, what heritage of the revolution and of socialist self-management development. The development of such awareness through everyday social involvement in the development of self-managing socialist democracy and of the material basis of society is one of the vital tasks of all organized social forces.

As was stated, the imparting of information on all topical foreign policy trends to working people and citizens plays a special role here. It was generally assessed that the press, radio and television have realized this function successfully, but at the same time it is essential to improve and further develop the practice of direct contacts and and conversations which are devoted to questions related to the country's security and everything connected with it. The positive experience gained from the very broad political activity in the SAWP, which was conducted in connection with the latest events in the world, point to this conclusion. This activity was characterized by mass response on the part of working people and citizens, deep interest in the question involved, but interest provoked not by pure inquisitiveness, but deriving from the conviction that this question concerned problems concerning the existence of each individual and of society as a whole.

Attention was (?often) drawn at these meetings to the possible activity of internal and foreign enemies as a "fifth column." It is therefore essential, as it was concluded today, that our working people and citizens are kept constantly informed in as comprehensive a manner as possible of the aims, methods, way of linking and forms of action of internal and external enemies, for our capacity to defend ourselves from a possible aggressor depends also on the extent to which we are capable today of conducting the struggle against these forms of hostile activity against our country.

The Presidium of the SAWP republican conference concluded that these questions should be constantly reviewed in all environments from the basic organization of associated labor and the local community right up to the republican conference of the SAWP, as they should in all parts of the front, for democratization and socialization of this sphere is the correct path toward creating an effective system in which each individual will know his duties.

MIKULIC, OTHERS VISIT AILING COUNCIL MEMBER PUCAR

LD111852 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1427 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Djuro Pucar, member of the Council of the Federation, who is seriously ill and is currently in the military medical clinic in Belgrade, was visited by Branko Mikulic, chairman of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Cvijetin Mijatovic, Nikola Stojanovic, Raif Dizdarevic, Milanko Renovica and other prominent sociopolitical workers from the Socialist Republic of Bosnia Hercegovina.